

THE OREAD

OF

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY



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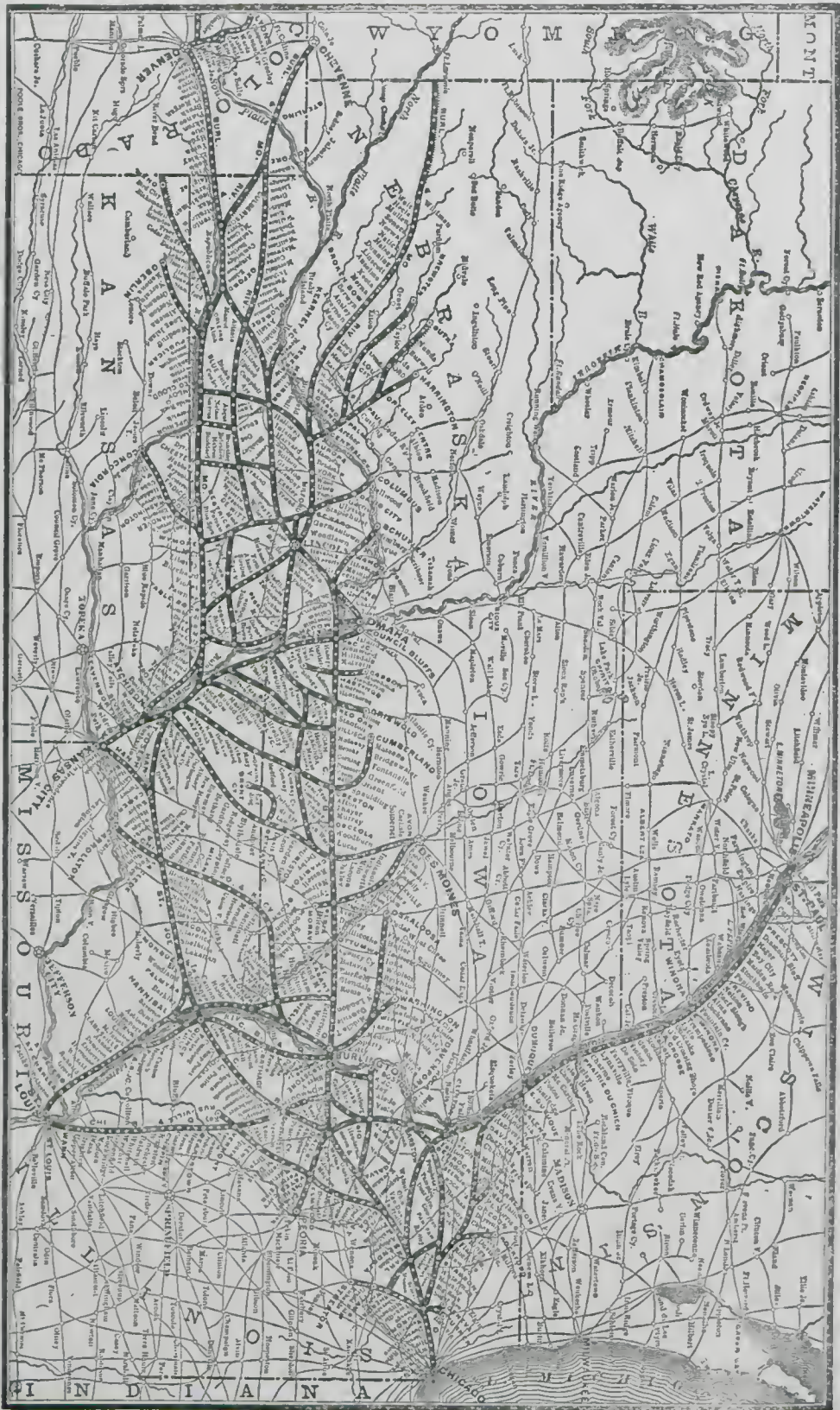
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THE OREAD

OF

Mount Carroll Seminary

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THE RACE QUESTION.

BY MISS MARTHA POWELL (CLASS OF '75).

[Read before the Reunion Society of Mt. Carroll Seminary, June 4, 1890.]

It has been said that in every object is inexhaustible meaning; that the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing, or, as Carlyle quaintly puts it, "To Newton, and Newton's dog Diamond, what a different pair of universes, while the painting on the optical retina of both was most likely the same." Knowledge gained by either observation or experience is dependent upon the soul's capacity for receiving. Keen in discrimination and sound in judgment in some or many things, most persons are influenced by habits of feeling and faith, and their opinions differ as widely as their experience and characters.

Senator Butler of South Carolina, thinks negroes remaining in large masses in our country do not advance in the scale of civilization but continually retrograde, but that this same retrograded mass transported to Africa would illumine the dark continent of their fathers with the light of Christianity and law. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, says, if, instead of transporting 8,000,000 negroes, 10,000,000 white men were transported to Africa and kept there, the race difficulty in the south would be settled. Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, a Southerner, whose work brings him in contact with the best educated and most progressive of both races in the south, has called the negro "Our Brother in Black." Senator Morgau, of Alabama, sees only the choice between murdering the negroes and marrying them, between

killing them and assimilating them, while Senator Hoar declares that if men of different races (and especially of different complexions) cannot live together in harmony, peace and freedom under the laws of this republic, then the declaration of independence is a lie, the constitution of the United States and the constitution of every American state rests upon rottenness, and the Christian religion is a solemn mockery and a solemn falsehood. Many call Hoar a sentimentalist for advocating the brotherhood of man. Ingalls pleads for justice, the universal solvent for all human ills, which in this has never been proposed and has never been tried. Tourgee also by voice and pen calls for justice and federal aid in education. George W. Cable, himself a southern man, says that the state legislatures of the southern states refuse to share even the Decalogue on equal terms with the negro but annex to it an eleventh and colored commandment, "Thou shalt not try to become a gentleman." Gen. Armstrong states that the great need of the south is moral and practical common sense. The late Mr. Grady, of Georgia, in a public speech at Boston not long since, said: "The South will find means to nullify the 14th and 15th amendments even if you should fill every Southern city with soldiers," and the Boston audience cheered the speech, but Joseph Cook, sweeping his telescope around the horizon and seeing dangers, advises the negro to evangelize, economize, energize, but not to emigrate, and with other reformatory measures proposes an educational test for suffrage for the whole country, and with the spread of Christianity to

teach the young southern idea how *not* to shoot. Some spell the negro's name with an i and two g's; others are willing to give him a fair fight, but as has been said by one of his friends, not many newspapers even yet accord him the honor which they give to the Indian, and the Chinaman, and to every other race under the sun, the honor of marching in print with a capital letter at the head of his name. He, himself, as the Americanized type of his people, has chosen the name of Afro-American. What he is, and what he will be, are questions of vital importance. The progress of the race in any direction and in whatever degree is the progress of citizens of our common country. Their poverty and ignorance, and the errors which result therefrom, are the poverty and ignorance and resulting errors of citizens also. To our age and to our country is given the problem of averting the dangers which grow out of these latter conditions. May we be found worthy to do rightly this great work.

"How shall I serve my father's land,
There are no battles to be won,
No deeds that heroes might have done,
No lives to give at her command.

Nay, none of these: but lives to live,
Within, of gentle soul and pure,
Without, of zeal and courage sure
For all the best that life can give.

And then to crown the finished span,
To honor country and her dead,
"Twere meet enough that it be said
He lived a true American."

The rapid increase of the negro race already gives it the power of numbers in our nation, and if the close of the century shall count them at 15,000,000 and 50,000,000 not much later, as has been estimated, this power bids fair to be a great one in the near future. They who twenty-five years ago were homeless, penniless, inexperienced and with habits of dependence, have

amassed in the state of Georgia mate of the Congo Free State are property valued at \$20,000,000.00. offering great inducements to emigrate. This indicates for them the future gratification. Stanley states that there majority in sections where the mapower of wealth. Emancipation is space enough in one section of jority consists of negroes. It is found them without knowledge of the upper Congo basin to locate now only said: "What are you books or the world. To-day their double the number of negroes of going to do about it?" or, "You physicians and lawyers pass most the United States, without disturb- would do the same thing." While excellent examinations, side by side ing a single tribe of the aborigines it is not desirable to be ruled by the with the graduates of schools for now inhabiting it, and he further ignorant, yet it is always wrong, white students. This spring two adds that he believes if means and viewed from a lower standpoint colored men received diplomas from were taken to inform the masses of it is impolitic to use wrong means Morgan Park Theological Semi- the colored people of the advantages to attain any object.

nary, one being chosen to deliver of the Congo country, and if rich Has not the time fully come for one of the six orations selected from men would give a few millions to protecting every citizen of the Uni- a class of thirty-two. The graduat- start the movement on safe and ted States in his civil and political ing class at Harvard this year elects well considered lines, we should be rights? Justice to the individual a negro as class orator. Last fall sure to see by 1895 one of those and to the nation demands this and the colored people met at Nash- wonderful migrations of humanity the country that denies such a ville, Tenn., to discuss educational which peopled all Asia, Europe, right can enjoy no long-continued interests, and college-trained white Africa and America. "But," prosperity.

men pronounced them scholarly. says he, "it is all a dream. The question of applying au edu- In the winter they formed in Chicago The American capitalists, like cational test for suffrage, merits a League and asked not for negro other leaders of men, are more serious consideration, but should it supremacy, but for the supremacy engaged in decorating their wives be applied before that time comes. of the law. This spring they met with diamonds than in busying sufficient means and time for ob- in convention in Charleston, S. C., themselves with national question taining the requisite qualification and quietly discussed important of such import as removing the should be given. Twenty-five years questions. The race that can claim barrier between the north and the ago, just as the smoke of battle was such things as the result of only south." clearing from the hard fought and

twenty-five years intellectual labor, Meantime the railway toward the hard won fields, it was said, "The has reason to be honestly proud of favored land will be constructed, negro needs to be educated; love the progress that it has made, and steamers will be floated on the for the whites as well as the blacks these facts are for them a prophecy Congo, and the forest land will be demands it," and it is as true to- of the growing power of intelligence closed to such emigration by the day as then. If he is found to be and ability. They are no nihilists, rule, "first come first served." inferior, he will go to the bottom; no makers of bombs, no inciters of Federal control of congressional if superior, why should he not go to mobs. The majority of the race elections is now occupying the at- the top?

that are in the southern peniten- tion of Congress. Such control Industrial education will teach tiaries are not hardened criminals, is conceded by the majority of our him to supply more of his own but morally undeveloped human people to be a right inherent in the need, to become more skilled in beings. As a race they have passed plain letter of the constitution. labor and hence to command better through trying times and have The evils of misrepresentation wages, to become not puffed up with come forth patient, without bitter- affect the whole country. It has a little book learning, but to be a ness of spirit and with faith in God. been said that the only colored Rep- well balanced, by being a practical For such a people there is hope of representative in the last congress, man.

attaining moral power. obtained his place only through a Mental discipline he needs also—

Can there be an honest doubt slight mistake in the workings of a knowledge of books and of that our whole country owes a the fraud machinery which had men, of times and of places. He moral, educational and money debt been set to defeat his election. A needs to know what to do to en- to the negro? He has worked for United States Judge of Georgia ad- force the laws of the land. He us one hundred and fifty years; vices that no effort be made to needs to know how to get away he has received wages but twenty- investigate the recent mobs in that from the regions of the plantation five. If great numbers of them state. The reading in the House store credit system, the convict lease should choose to emigrate to Africa, of Representatives of mobbing a system, the crop lien, which has it would be but an act of simple negro for the crime of being a post- been called the "anaconda mort- justice for our government to assist master, the result of the mobbing gage" system, and the 20 per cent them to make the trip and to get being paralysis, and the mob being and 25 per cent interest system for a footing in that country. led by the son of a white represen- laboring men whose wages are eight

The fertile soil and healthy cli- tative, was greeted with applause. dollars per month. He needs

to know where to go. He needs every nation points the finger of never be submitted to by any other knowledge that he may be guided seorn at her, and then ostracises her civilized nation on the face of the by his judgment, and not by the from any social, political or com- earth. Yet these are the revised business energy of railroad compa- mereial intercourse. laws of 1885.

But more than anything else he is dogmatic, arbitrary, and oppres- a man may be arrested without a needs, as Gen. Morgan says of In- sive in the extreme. It opposes warrant if he is considered in the dians, to be saturated through and any liberality of sentiment with re- slightest degree hostile to the gov- through with moral ideas. He gard either to religious or civil ernment, thrown into prison and needs practieal instruction in every- affairs, and thus tends to narrow kept in solitary confinement to day duties, in patriotism, in love and restrict the common mind, in- await trial. When the courts finally of the right, in personal purity and stead of broadening and strength- do find it convenient to give him a integrity, and in true self respect. ening. trial which is often not until after

Thus will he be stengthened in Read but a few of its laws, and two or three years, though found right eharacter, learn self-eontrol learn that every artiele must be guilty of no crime, and acquitted, and render valuable to himself and submitted to an officer, and approved not one partiele of reparation is his country, all other knowledge. by him before it can be pub- made by the government to com- God's hand has for him planted and lished; that if a body of men meet pensate for his shattered health and protected Christian schools. privately for the diseussion of any for the loss of reason from the ter- rible oppressive silenee of his im-

Through years of silent energetic subject, the police are authorized to arrest them if the slightest sus- imprisonment. endurance a good work has been to arrest them if the slightest sus- pieion is entertained that their If a man ever had entertained done and broad foundations laid pieion is entertained that their If a man ever had entertained for future time. These schools have object may be the diseussion of revolutionary ideas, would such developed the best type of negro public affairs. Learn that no unjust, overbearing treatment tend manhood and womanhood; they person can travel in Russia to link him to the government by are fitting men and women for the without a passport furnished by new bonds of affection? If every "evangelization of Africa. the government. If he leave atom of spirit had not been crushed

"Unto the Lord let us render the Russia and enter the service out of him through those years of glory due unto His name." In His of a foreign power, should living death, would he not rise in hand the mightiest of the earth are he ever return, he is at once seized open rebellion against such rank as the flower of grass, and the na- and sent to Siberia, or if he remain injustice? Can we expect such tions as the dust of the balance. longer than the time allowed one of aggravating chastisement to do less

He will take eare of the eountry his rank, his property is confis- than breed anarehists and nihilists that doeth righteousness. Let us cated. of the most desperate type?

still rely upon what has been our See how Russia reforms her sub- But the most abominable feature strength in the past, and trusting, jects. If a man make a disrespect- of this wretched form of govern- work with Him who worketh ful remark, about any of the saints ment is the exile system. It is through us.—*From the Standard.* of the church, or of the absurd a blight and a curse on the whole nation, yearly robbing Russia of

RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN POLICY.

Russia, by contrast, exalts Amer- faith, is by a term of exile. broadest minded, most able men, ica. We have grown so accus- If he express any opinion against who, if they could breathe the pure tomed to a just, liberal form of the government, even in the pri- air of freedom, would make a name government, that we do not realize vacy of his owu home, to his inti- for themselves, of which any na- what our Ameriean freedom is to us, mate friends, the government pro- tion might be proud.

until stirred by an acoeunt of the teets itself against his pernicious Their erime is that they long for sufferings of some downtrodden peo- influence by sending him to Siberia. better things for Russia, and for ple who have unfortunately been If he injure or destroy any image expressing a desire to have removed born in a eountry where freedom is of the Czar in a public place, his the weight of oppression which unknown, where the arbitrary will residence is ehanged for one across bows the whole nation to the earth, of one is law. the Ural mountains His punish- they are sent to Siberia to waste

Russia has been photographed ment is no greater if he flogs his all their mental powers, or perhaps, for the world. Its dark pictures wife to death, or kills his aged lose them altogether.

have stirred with indignation all mother. Under this system, any person christendom. The Czar would These are but a few of the absurd- suspected of complicity in a revo- gladly suppress the facts which ex- ities of a eode of laws so presump- lutionary movement, is seized and hibit the poliey of Russia, but hu- tuous in prying into private affairs, without any form of trial sent to manity demands that they be trump- so bristling with threats of impris- Siberia, often not even being in- eted to the ends of the earth, till omuent and exile, that it would formed of the reason of his arrest.

The journey of two to five thousand miles from St. Petersburg to places of exile, is attended by every imaginable hardship and privation. It is a dreary spectacle to see the weary, plodding band of exiles, with their clanking log chains, wading through the half frozen mud, with no protection for their feet, the worthless shoes provided by the government, having long ago fallen to pieces.

One's heart grows heavy as he learns that they must bear alike the piercing noonday sun, the cold, pitiless rain, often suffer the pangs of hunger and at night rest their tired bodies on the hard floor of some miserable, close, overcrowded wayside prison.

Exiles are sent either as forced colonists, or as political prisoners, and a more miserable life to lead than either could scarcely be imagined. As a forced colonist, the prisoner is sent to some town, outside of which he is not allowed to go without permission from the district officer. The list of excluded employments bars him from any but the most menial toil, and he is not allowed to support himself by any art or profession which he formerly practiced.

Should he be unable to secure employment, the government supplies him with the pittance of \$3.00 per month, if of the privileged class; \$1.35, if of the non-privileged, and with this amount he must find food and shelter.

As thoroughly wretched as is the condition of the exiled, it seems quite endurable in comparison with the political prisoners who are kept by hundreds in overcrowded, airtight, foul dens, day after day, and never allowed to breathe the pure air of heaven.

Most of the prisons contain from one to two hundred more than was intended, and the Tiremen Prison, meant to hold 800, has been made to hold 1741 prisoners.

The sick and well are not separated, and if some poor wretch overcome by his helpless, hopeless con-

dition, loses his reason, his sane companions are forced to listen to his mutterings and ravings, and shudder at the thought that they too may be driven to insanity.

This deplorable condition of affairs is fully known to the authorities in St. Petersburg. Year after year they receive reports from the prison officials, with requests for new prisons, or improvements in the old, yet nothing is done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor wretches who occupy these places.

What shall we say of such a system, and of a government which inflicts such a system on its people? Can we voice our indignation in strong enough language against a government which slowly murders its prisoners, in dens in which no one would keep his dumb animals? The feelings stirred within us can not be expressed that a government will force a mother going into exile to march in weather so cold her babe is frozen in her arms.

This age has no sympathy with such laws, such atrocious punishments. Such barbarism has been outgrown and should have been left enveloped and lost in the darkness of the middle ages. It can only be self destruction to a nation, which clings to these most disgraceful relics of the past.

A country can only be kept subservient to such authority, and loyal to such a monarch as Alexander III, by keeping it in ignorance of a better form of government and this cannot be done in this nineteenth century.

Russians are becoming imbued with the idea of personal rights, and frequently we hear of rebellions against the unlimited authority of one man.

Trifling incidents are not trifles when they indicate the deep feelings, or settled purpose of the people. Of such a nature was the action of the 300 political prisoners in the House of Detention in St. Petersburg in 1876. They knew this year was the centennial anniversary of the freedom of America. For over a month they laid by bits

of handkerchiefs and red flannel, and the women who were allowed to sew, had fashioned them into rude American flags. Early on the morning of the Fourth of July, these might have been seen fluttering from the grated windows of the prison, and at eventime, the passer by might have beheld a faint illumination, made by the bits of candles that had been carefully saved.

There was nothing worth mentioning in this event from its scenic effects. It was insignificant and inconspicuous, yet it expressed the love and sympathy of those people for liberty, which they had no opportunity of expressing in words.

Lately at the Kara Political prison, Mdme. Sigida, a refined, educated woman, was flogged to death, and last fall a number of defenseless prisoners were shot down by the inhuman officers, because they dared ask for better treatment.

This is the nation which wishes to make an extradition treaty with the United States. We could hardly expect an honest use to be made of such a treaty by a nation which has no form of justice, but is subject to the authority of a Czar, so arbitrary that he recently attempted to close for one year all the universities of his country.

No self-respecting nation ought to be on sufficiently friendly terms with Russia to sign a treaty of any sort with her, so long as she holds such an inhuman policy. The United States is the wrong nation to come to, when she wants prisoners delivered up for persecution instead of prosecution.

The whole system of government is false from the very beginning. How can it possibly be right, that the will of one ordinary fallible mortal shall be made the law by which millions shall be ruled? Nothing based on so utterly false a foundation can last. Russia is being taught the value of personal and national liberty, and by her sufferings is being educated to the point where she can better appreciate and defend her freedom.

Russia is a country, vast in extent, vast in resources, and has enough great minds, if they can be saved from Siberia, to make her one among the mighty nations of the earth.

Some day the sufferings of those who have languished and died in Siberian prisons, will be an inspiration to their countrymen, to revolt and throw off the shackles.

An uprising will surely come; already the air is filled with the portentous rumblings of revolution and bloodshed. The sooner it comes the better for Russia, for never can she make any advancement so long as she must swear allegiance to a monarch whose very name is despotism. — *Hattie Shirk.*

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Shimer, the principal, is spending the winter in Florida, attending to business interests in her orange groves at DeLand, while taking a well-earned rest from school cares. Few are the persons possessing so indomitable a will, so much energy of purpose, ambition to achieve, and unbounded hope of final success. She more especially needs this change now, because in the past she has overtaxed herself in building up this school and placing its affairs on a firm financial basis.

During Mrs. Shimer's absence the management of the Seminary rests upon the associate principal, Miss A. C. Joy, assisted by Miss Jessie Hall, a graduate of '87, and a faithful and efficient helper. Miss Joy is a woman combining in a rare degree, sweetness and strength of character; a woman of whom it can truly be said, that it has been a liberal education to have come under her influence, and as students, to have felt her unselfish loyalty to the right and the true. The system and order of the school are admirable, and the health of the students is excellent. The reign of "La Grippe" is over here. The cases, which were comparatively few, by careful treatment from the very beginning, and avoidance of all exposure, have not been serious. Much praise is due Dr. Shimer, of the institution, for his faithful attention to the sick, and also to the teachers, especially Miss Winter, who has been untiring in her labors. The physical exercises of the school

tend to develop and maintain good health. Besides the required daily walk, there is a general class in calisthenics, also a private class in the *Delsarte* system, the latter being taught by Mrs. Rahte, a pupil of Mrs. Morgan, of Chicago, by whom she is highly recommended. The manual labor system, under the efficient management of the matron, Mrs. Burchard, is the distinguishing feature of the school. It is designed as an aid to worthy young women of limited means, and only students who choose enter it. Besides the healthy physical exercise which it affords, many who have been poor in money but rich in energy, and love of study, have by it been enabled to defray a part of their expenses, and thus have obtained an education. Many a worthy woman today occupies a position of usefulness and honor, because here she was helped, by using the means provided for her to help herself.

The "Beethoven Recital," given during January under the direction of Miss Bole, the principal of the department of instrumental music, was remarkably fine. Miss Graper, her assistant, is an industrious worker. The recital of Mrs. Hazzen's class in vocal music, which was held last week in the seminary chapel, showed her pupils to have been well trained to a high standard of musical taste. Mrs. Hazzen, who has been connected with the Seminary many years, and possesses a critical musical taste and a remarkably sweet and pure voice, has had the best advantages in the study of music, and has kept this department in the front line of progress.

Excellent work is being done in the art department, Miss Slee, the teacher, supplementing the work of the studio by talks on art, its history, etc. Miss Putnam, a graduate of Ann Arbor University, is the teacher of languages. H. W. Hazzen, the well-read and enthusiastic professor of literature, has, in addition to his regular work, an evening class in Shakespeare, and has done much to cultivate in the school a taste for the works of the best writers. The "Oread," a literary society, has been engaged in studying the life and works of authors of different periods, with an occasional miscellaneous programme.

A great power for moral and spiritual good is the Y. W. C. A. It was organized by Miss Griggs, and has developed among the students a love of, and ability to en-

gage in, Christian work, and has had the general effect of making all of the young ladies earnest, thoughtful, and in deportment courteous, from that principle which delights in giving pleasure to others.

The Standard comes regularly to the reading-room and is a welcome visitor.—*M. P. in Standard of March, 6.*

APPRECIATION before praise.—There are persons in this world—and the pity is there are not more of them—who care less for praise than for appreciation. They have an ideal after which they are striving, but which they consciously fall short of, as every one who has a lofty ideal is sure to do. When that ideal is recognized by another, and they are praised or commended for something in this direction, they are grateful—not for the praise, but for appreciation. An element of sympathy, enters into that recognition, and they feel that they have something in common with the observer who admires what they admire, and praises what they think is most worthy of praise.—*The Standard.*

A Choice List of Summer Resorts.

In the Lake regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Among the following selected list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Oconomowoc, Wis. | Clear Lake, Iowa. |
| Pewaukee, Wis. | Lakes Okoboji, Ia. |
| Sparta, Wis. | Spirit Lake, Iowa. |
| Minocqua, Wis. | Frontenac, Minn. |
| Waukesha, Wis. | Lake Minnetonka, Minn. |
| Palmyra, Wis. | Ortonville, Minn. |
| Tomahawk Lakes, Wis. | Prior Lake, Minn. |
| Lakeside, Wis. | White Bear Lake, Minn. |
| Kilbourn City, Wis. | Big Stone Lake, Dakota. |
| (Dells of the Wisconsin.) | Madison, Wis. |
| Beaver Dam, Wis. | |

For detailed information, apply to any coupon ticket agent, or send stamp for a free illustrated guide book, entitled "Cool Retreats." Address A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Miss Hobbs' Letter.

Miss Hobbs was kind enough to write a letter for reunion, though obliged to do so in haste. The letter reached its destination too late, and, as we know the friends will be glad to hear from her and we believe she will not object, we publish it, though it was not designed for the press.

DEAR REUNION FRIENDS: — When the request came for a letter to be read before your society, I immediately cast about me for a topic that might be of interest to us all; and I thought, as our body is so largely composed of feminine members, it might not prove uninteresting for you to hear something of the social and domestic life of women in a country whose political interests are as closely allied with our own as are those of Germany.

Max O'Rell says that between French men and women there exists a feeling of equality. American women have contempt for the opposite sex. While English and German women follow patiently and devotedly in the pathway marked out by their lord and master. The truth of this statement regarding the first class, it is not my intention to question — and so much has been well said and well written about the second that it would seem presumptuous for me to attempt anything; it is only of the last — German women — that I care to say anything.

Let us hope that what Max O'Rell says of American women is false, but before we deny or admit anything, please see that none of the "opposite sex" are in the house.

The upper stratum of society is not especially interesting to the observer of human nature. Here social life moves according to fixed rules, the force of which prevails alike in all lands. It is through the middle and common classes that the strong national life is felt, over the cradle or these children the "folksongs" are sung, by the fire-side in these homes the "legends," made sacred by the lapse of centuries, are told; at the table inherited prejudices are nursed and the political interests of the people discussed.

If the German Bible does not begin at the first chapter of Genesis with the words, "In the beginning God created man," it is a mistake (look for it in the revised version), since this creation, in the German mind, is so vastly above and before anything else!

Immediately (after every thing else was created) woman was put

upon earth as the servant of man, since of all animal creation none was so well fitted to occupy the position.

From such a decided beginning, the results could not but be decidedly, yes, decidedly so! And my dear friend, before you say anything more about "woman's rights," please go across the water and put yourself in the place of a German Frau or Fraulein, after which experience you will conclude that an American woman already has every right, and Germany is a good field for missionary work in this line.

From the time of her earliest recollection, a German girl's domestic taste is cultivated almost to the exclusion of every other; when she reaches the Seminary age, she is sent to the "Hohere Tochter Schule" to learn the art of embroidery, how to do all kinds of needle work, and is given about the same superficial education that is indulged in by our convent schools. Her school life ends here, and it is seldom that a girl has developed good literary taste during this time, or that any desire has been created to extend her interests beyond the narrow limits of her own home circle.

As higher or university education is almost entirely unknown among women, it is rarely that one is found with more than a smattering of English and the same acquaintance with the French language. I really took great secret pleasure in talking of the graduates of Vassar and similar institutions, realizing with what a feeling of *perfect horror* the German man contemplated even the possibility of the change that might come over the spirit of his beautiful, *tame*, German Fraulein under similar circumstances.

Among my friends was an American gentleman whose wife was desirous of spending the season in Berlin or some German city where she might have the advantage of increasing her already extensive knowledge of "Materia Medica" my friend went to all schools of medicine to make necessary inquiries, courted medical students, had interviews with professors, and did everything he could to find the way to the secret chamber, always with the same answer "women are not allowed in the lecture room here." Another friend whose mother had the same object in view, met with no better success.

Perhaps women are better educated musically than in any other

general way, since the opportunities for attending fine concerts very cheaply place the enjoyment of the best music within the reach of all. Germany being the home of so many of our best composers, the people know a great deal of their biography without the trouble of reading it, and in addition to this, the fact that Germany has such a music loving people may account for the desultory kind of musical education that exists among all classes.

At times when I had interviews with the wash-woman, I found her very interesting. She learned that I was a music student and usually had something to tell. She had attended the "first presentation" of the finest operas that had been produced since her residence in the capital (always on cheap seats, or standing tickets, of course), had heard enough of both the Italian and German schools to understand the difference in style, and could detect the strong and weak points as well as a great many of our Americans who call themselves "musicians," but have not enjoyed the same advantages of *hearing*.

Wherever the fraulein goes, she must be accompanied by her mother or some other reliable chaperone (a rule that might prove advantageous to more of our "sweet sixteen" girls, if applied), who is general financial manager and courtship overseer. The girl may not encourage the attentions of a youthful swain until after her parents have looked into the case, sized up his "vermogen" (prospective *property*), and shown their approval by inviting him to the house, after which it is an open secret that he is at liberty to accept the hand of their daughter if he wishes, but he may accompany her, under proper guardianship, to any extent without seriously reducing his bank account, as he only asks for the pleasure of her *society*. Her expenses are paid by the "chaperone."

A gentleman may converse or dance with a Fraulein as much as pleases his fancy, but may not be seen on the street or at an entertainment with her alone, unless he wishes to be considered engaged, or a hopelessly depraved moral wreck.

When the engagement is really consummated — the Fraulein is in the most ecstatic state imaginable — the whole affair is announced, a reception is given by the parents, everything proceeds in the most business-like way, and *then* the

true love-making begins; and really, sometimes it is very painful to see how inconsiderate they are of the feelings of the multitude, and how little influence time, place or people have upon the outpourings of two simple hearts. Nothing short of matrimony can check this *gush* of feeling! The marriage ceremony is oftentimes, as in case of French women, the "coming out" of the bride, and the girl who was once a harmless, innocent, unreliable, irresponsible "Fraulein," becomes at once (through excess of *liberty*) a scheming, worldly, business-like, managing "Frau," and this person considers it her duty to force upon the belief of her female charges the fact that life is simply a study of the ways and means occupied in *attracting* the opposite sex for as early a marriage as possible (always with an eye to the bank account), and after the ceremony is performed, the chief delight is in serving the same.

He is made to think that the world was created for *him*, every mantelpiece a place for *his* cigar stubs and ashes, every room from cellar to attic especially for *his* smoking utensils, every holiday and New Year's night for *his* *cer-tian* indulgence, all the doors in the house made to fit *his* latch key, etc., *ad infinitum*! In short, any folly is overlooked, and any indiscretion permitted. Is it surprising that German men are called selfish? Could one expect a different result from such treatment? The Frauen are taught to indulge them as their mothers before them were instructed to do. It is hereditary, and German "conservatism" makes a change impossible. The superiority of American men is partly due to the fact, that so much is demanded of them by our ideal of American manhood.

It is almost an impossibility for a German to understand our American womanhood and liberal educational ideas. One day in a conversation with an intelligent German on this subject, he ventured to remark that, "You American women will do anything respectable," and after quite a lengthy discussion, he finally admitted that there was nothing *wrong* in the respectable things done by us, but he could not imagine a German woman doing the same. The difference rests with the principles on which our Republic is based — *independence and liberality in thought, word and action* — and until the German government accepts a

broader policy, can we understand its people, or they us?

But this theme is too prolific, and since I did not promise to tell you *all* about German women, I will desist and extend to you all an invitation to visit me at my home on Lake Michigan, where, I assure you, we can talk on this subject much more effectually than I can write. Wishing you all "bon voyage" through the future years, and with especially tender greetings to class of '94.

Faternally yours,

NELLIE K. HOBBS.

Benton Harbor, Mich., June 9, '90.

ORANGE GROWING IN FLORIDA VERSUS PRAIRIE FARMING.

Three years ago the writer of this, while in Florida, had a visit from an old-time friend who had left his native state, New York, over forty years before, and gone to Illinois, the then "far west," to "grow up with the country." Naturally enough the conversation turned upon the comparative merits of our adopted states, Illinois and Florida.

After some warm discussion on orange growing, in which he was not a believer, we then started for a drive to visit some orange groves. As we were riding along, the friend remarked, "Well, you may grow oranges, but as for me, I am satisfied with my Illinois farms. Now see here," he continued, "there is my home farm of three hundred acres, that I have leased to my younger son. All I have to do is to go to the bank and draw my twelve hundred dollars a year cash rent. That is good enough for me."

"Yes," was the response, "that is very good. Let us see, we usually rent for one-half the crop to the owner of the land and one-half to the renter. Thus we may count your farm as giving a return of twenty-four hundred dollars a year." "Yes," said he; "isn't that good enough?" "Very good, indeed; but let us figure it a little further. Twenty-four hundred dollars from three hundred acres is just eight dollars from one acre, of which you get four dollars per acre per year." "Yes," again he responded; "isn't that good enough?" Again I assured him it was very well, indeed. At this juncture we arrived at an orange grove of ten acres, five years old, from which the fruit had just been shipped. The oranges were sold on the tree at one and one-half dollars per box.

The crop had amounted to nine hundred and ninety-nine boxes. The tangerines, sold separately, had netted eighty-three dollars: Thus the total crop had amounted to fifteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, which figured down to the acre gave a net return of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifteen cents per acre.

Having stated these facts, I said: "Now, how does this compare with the return of eight dollars per acre from an Illinois farm?" Of course my friend must defend his position, and he at once fell back on the great cost of making an orange grove, and the great cost of fertilizer.

"But stop," said I, "this grove has been planted only five years, and you have been forty years making your farm! Of course we fertilize, and so must you, if you would get even eight dollars per acre from your prairie farm; and when you compare the cost of fertilizing an orange grove with the returns you get, it sinks into such insignificance it is not worth mentioning. Again, while you must have many hundred dollars invested in teams and machinery to run this three hundred acre prairie farm, all we need to run a ten-acre grove is one darkey, one mule, one plow, one harrow, one rake, one hoe and a pair of pruning shears." Only for a small part of the year will these appliances be in use. Then, again, you must bear in mind this grove is increasing in crop every year, and in five more years it will without doubt give double the return per year that it has this year."

The facts are, this same ten acre grove has done much more than I then foretold my friend, as the crop last winter, less than three years from the time of our conversation, netted more than double the crop of 1887, and so it may continue to repeat its increase for a hundred years or more — no one knows the limit of its fruitfulness and increase. Imagine it as old as my friend's farm — forty years old — and compare the results. The oldest orange tree I know in our county is less than forty years old, and it is said to give from fifty to eighty dollars per year. Counting sixty trees to the acre, we may estimate a return of three thousand dollars and upward per acre.

"But," says some wise-acre, "you have freezes in Florida, and may lose your crop and maybe your trees." Very well; is there

any business without its risks? Doesn't the northern farmer lose his crops by drouth, by early and late frosts; his hogs by cholera, and so on? True, the loss of a crop of oranges, or peaches, or cotton means more, because of their greater value per acre. But supposing the Florida farmer does lose a crop; he can better afford it than if he netted only ten or fifteen dollars per acre when he did secure one.

With the diversity of industries that are being rapidly developed in Florida, her citizens are becoming independent of the occasional losses that may occur to some one of the fruit products.

Of the climate of Florida we need not write, since it is so generally conceded that it "beats the world," not alone as a winter resort, but for comfort in summer. As a health resort it is fast becoming the world's sanatorium.

MISS SLER, while in New York City this summer, will purchase some casts and other furnishings as additions to those now in the studio.

It was a rainy Christmas. Heber, one of the grandchildren of the institution, was eager for Santa Claus to come with his reindeer and precious load. The father looked grave as he shook his head saying, "I am afraid Kris can not get here without snow." "Why, Papa, was the anxious reply, it is a *reindeer*, not a *snowdeer*."

THE Technicon and Techniphone are in daily use. "For all practice, from the simplest five-finger exercise to the performance of a Bach fugue or any modern piano-forte composition, the techniphone is better than the piano." "There is but one best way of doing anything and the techniphone has discovered that way of learning the piano." We quote from good authorities, and our Conservatory of Music has adopted the techniphone and will use it till something better comes to hand.

Vacation! midsummer! mercury up, up—so far up one gets on tip-toe to see it. What inspiration has nature for the wielder of the quill on such a day! Of what use a block and three leadpencils sharpened to the finest point!

MRS. ALICE BRIGGS DUER, of Sawee City, Neb., is district president of the W. C. T. U. organiza-

tions of the district in which she resides.

We are in receipt of a set of A. P. Root's writing slips and real business forms for use in the school or college, counting house or home. We have examined them with much interest and have to commend them to every teacher and student, to every boy and girl who desires to become an easy, graceful, rapid and legible business writer. The business forms are especially valuable, for their correctness and reliability. One dollar will be well invested if sent for a set to Thomas May Pierce, Publisher, Record Building, 917, 919 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARPER'S Advanced Arithmetic came to us during the spring term. We had organized a class of advanced pupils who were taking a hasty review of the principles of arithmetic and were not using any particular text book. The teacher in charge selected work for class from Harper's Advanced Arithmetic and carefully examined the book as a whole and pronounced it admirable. The book is scholarly, embracing the whole science of arithmetic and is unusually attractive in appearance. Harper's Brothers, New York, Publishers.

Miss Allie Brimblecome is teaching in Englewood, and Miss Ida C. McNutt continues as formerly in the Chicago public schools. Miss M. Winters, of DuQuoin, and Miss M. Richardson, of Rockford, were sent from the seminary as delegates of the Young Woman's Christian Association to the state meeting of the organization, at Lincoln, Ill. Miss Winter assisted in the exercises by opening the discussion of one of the topics on christian work.

Miss M. Hatch has been connected with Mrs. Gertrude B. Murrah as teacher of music in the Creal Springs Seminary.

Miss Bonnie Ridgway is to return from Germany in August. She is now well prepared to teach German and drawing, and expects to be employed in her chosen work this coming year.

Misses Strong, Hobbs and Roe spent some months together in Europe. Miss Roe still remains to continue her study, but Miss Strong has returned to Minneapolis and Miss Hobbs to her former situation, and is now in charge

of the music department of the Collegiate Institute in Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mrs. Clara White Robinson assisted this year at the graduating exercises of the High School of Greenville, Ill., the place in which Mrs. Robinson resides. A reporter says: "A vocal solo, 'The Last Days of Joan of Arc,' was sung by Mrs. W. E. Robinson. To say that Mrs. Robinson sung a solo is enough for a Greenville audience. That it was inimitable goes without saying." Mrs. Robinson, with the justifiable pride of a mother, writes of her three children, Ward, Clara and Carol.

On account of the sudden death of Miss Elia Campbell's father her departure as a missionary was deferred till this coming fall when she expects to join her brother, and his wife, formerly Miss Wortman, of the Seminary, in China.

Mrs. Myrtie Stevens Bennett now resides in Kansas City. From the announcement of the Homoeopathic Medical College of this year, we learn that her husband, Dr. Bennett, is professor of anatomy in that institution.

Mrs. Edith Kenney Bull, with her husband and child has settled in Long Pine, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have spent much of their time in travel since their marriage. Last winter they were in Florida and Mrs. Shimer was greatly pleased to meet them while in DeLand.

Miss M. Hofer and Miss M. Myers were expected in June to visit friends and assist with the music at Reunion, but to the great regret of those who hoped to greet them, they were prevented from coming. Both are now established in Chicago as teachers of music. Miss Hofer is an assistant of Mr. Tomlin and may be found at Central Music Hall.

Miss Gibbs' health failed early last fall and having been forbidden by her physician to study for a year, she resigned her situation as assistant in the Crystal Lake High School and, with characteristic energy, applied for a place in the Elgin Watch Factory. Since that time she has been employed there and has had an opportunity to indulge in her fondness for machinery.

Miss E. Eastman has had a successful year as teacher of the Grammar School of Crystal Lake and has been re-elected to the same place for the coming year.

THE BEST ESSAYS.

The associate principal promised to have printed in this number of THE OREAD, two essays from the composition classes that should be chosen, on merit, from the work of students of different grades. In accordance with this, we publish the two selected by the committee — "Beauty of Decay," by Miss Pfeiffer, a junior, and "Dickie's Aerial Voyage," by Miss Wisely, a member of the preparatory department.

Beauty of Decay.

The cultivated eye finds beauty everywhere and in every touch of nature, whether it be in the bright hues and the delicate tints of which nature is so lavish, or in her darker and duller colorings. Indeed it is often through the depth and varying of her shadows that she impresses the beautiful upon us. She shows to us new and graceful forms of life, full of strength and beauty; but in the scene she presents to our view we also see old and gnarled trees. She pictures to us vegetation, springing up and blossoming into beauty; she also shows us the fading flowers and falling leaves. In thinking of decay we often forget its beauty. We think of it as the passing away of strength and vigor, or the destruction of a sound and perfect state, and this is naturally repulsive to us. Form and color appeal strongly to our sense of the beautiful, and in decay we think of these as gone. But this is not necessarily true. In many instances we find decay presented to our view in so beautiful a form, that we do not at first realize that it is such. One form of this kind is the decay of the year.

Spring, with its birds' sweet carols, its verdure of green, its opening buds, and fragrant blossoms, is indeed beautiful and hailed with delight by all. Yet not less beautiful is the Autumn when Nature "from a beaker full of richest dyes, pours new glory on the Autumn woods, and dips in warm light the pillared clouds." Now the birds are preparing to depart but their songs are still sweet as they sing of the sunny land to which they are going. The forests are no longer clothed in green, but in a warm bright-colored garb. The yellow-leaved maple and deeply crimsoned ash stand against

the silver Autumn sky, a mass of 'beaten gold' and 'glorious red.' All foliage is decked in gorgeous and splendid colors. The orchard trees are laden with ripened fruits. The grape-vines are bowed down by their white and purple clusters. The old year must pass away but she dons her most brilliant robes and leaves a bright memory behind her.

Morning dawns bright and clear. The sun rising in all its power and majesty ushers in the new day; but with what a glory does the day depart. The sun going down behind the western hills turns the clouds into masses of crimson and gold, bathes the woods in a warm red light, turns the church-spires into flames of fire, and throws a mellow light over all. As evening comes on the sky is filled with beautiful colors. All delicate tints imaginable are blended in perfect harmony, and day passes away in a faint, beautiful light.

In much the same manner as the year and day depart, so passes away life. The white-haired veteran is loved and revered in every household; by the tiny child who listens to the tales of long ago, and the daring youth, as well as by those of maturer years. To him is given the warmest and most comfortable place in the home. In such we see that lives full of rich experience give the most beautiful qualities. Kindness, gentleness, patience, hopefulness, all make old age one of the best parts of life. Old age is ever beautiful to the beautiful mind: more so than any other period, for the aged stand on the threshold of a new life, a brighter, better, higher life.

We have seen that decay has beauty both of form and color, but other things beside these give it beauty. Often the memories or associations connected with an object of no beauty of form or color, make it very beautiful in the sight of its possessor. The crumbling architecture of olden times has a charm for us because it tells of the life and customs of the people of those days.

The greatest beauty of decay is, that it is really the preparation for new life, a beautiful transition from the old to the new, just as the bright buds of Spring come from the decay of Autumn, or as the blossoms must fall before we have the ripened fruits. Decay not only reminds us of the beautiful past, but bids us look forward to the bright future.

ETTA PFEIFFER.

Dickie's Aerial Voyage.

Little Dickie was lonesome, and no wonder. Maunma had a headache and "mustn't be 'sturbed." Aunt Bess had gone out shopping. His pet kitty was cross, and scratched him when he tried to play with her, and he had played books and blocks until they had long ceased to be interesting. And now he stood by the window, looking out into the muddy street, wishing Aunt Bess would come home.

The tears were gathering in his big, blue eyes, when his pitiful little face attracted the attention of one of the kindly spirits of the air, who chanced to be driving past in her magnificent chariot of purple cloud, drawn by two brisk little breezes, harnessed with shining strips of rainbow with buckles of sunbeam.

She was one of the many beautiful cloud maidens, of whom little is known, because they are so seldom seen by mortals.

Dickie was delighted when she spoke to him, inviting him to ride in her chariot, promising to take him where no little boy had ever been, and show him her home among the stars, which had never been seen by mortal eyes.

He needed no second invitation, but without a thought of fear, opened the window and stepped into her light car.

She shook the rainbow reins, and they were borne upward with a delightfully swift and easy motion.

Soon the city was left far below, and Dickie observed that the clouds floating about him were like his companion, slender, misty forms, drawn by little breezes.

They were amusing themselves with some exciting game peculiar to Cloudland, which Dickie could not understand, but which was evidently no mystery to his companion.

As they sailed by the moon, her one lonely inhabitant came out and raised his hat politely. But the cloud maiden returned his courtesy coldly, explaining to Dickie

as they rode on, that her father did not permit them to associate with the man in the moon. He had done something very wicked once, a long time ago, and for this reason had been sentenced to spend the remainder of his life alone on that barren orb, with nothing to eat but green cheese.

Dickie asked what the poor man had to drink, and she said he drank milky-way, and his Big Dipper might be seen any night, hung out in the northern sky.

Just then they arrived at a magnificent cloud-palace, into which the dainty Iris ushered him with an air of hospitality that proved her to be at home.

It was truly the queerest place Dickie had ever seen. The apartment in which he found himself was large and airy, carpeted with blue sky, and hung with curtains of gold and purple, like those in the west when the sun retires to rest.

In one corner of the room sat a wrinkled, withered old dame, busily cutting some thick, bright substance with a huge pair of scissors. Beside her lay a mammoth broom, and Dickie recognized her at once as an old acquaintance, whose portrait he had often seen in Mother Goose's papers.

He asked her what she was doing, and she told him it was part of her occupation to keep an account of all the stars that fell during the week, and after she had swept all dust and cobwebs out of the sky, to cut new ones out of old moons and fill the vacancies.

It was hard, she said, to keep the places filled, and then the Bears had just been having a fight and knocked down a great many large ones.

Dickie expressed his sympathy as politely as he could, and turned to follow the cloud maiden, who was calling him.

She told him that her father was preparing a great storm to send down to the earth, and if he wished, she would show him how it was done.

She took him to another part of the air-castle, where a great company of little elves were busily rolling hailstones into shape, in much the same manner that Dickie's Aunt Bess made chocolate creams.

After they had several millions made and piled up in one end of the long room, the old woman came in with an immense sprinkler and began sprinkling the earth, and the elves brought out tiny

slings and began to shoot their hailstones at the children on that afflicted sphere.

Dickie could see all the little boys and girls running in all directions to escape from the pelting stones.

How the merry little elves shouted when one of their number made a lucky hit. Dickie grew so enthusiastic that he clapped his little hands, and cried "Bravo!" A storm had always seemed terrible to him before.

The little breezes hurried down, to add what they could to the general confusion, and play "tag" with the flowers and birds.

Presently the old woman ceased sprinkling and disappeared, and the little marksmen put up their slings and brought out a beautiful rainbow and stretched it across the sky. After fastening it securely, they all went out on it, to indulge in a game of leap-frog.

Dickie was much interested in this, but his guide called him away, saying she had one thing more to show him, so he followed her into a large room where stood a monster cheese-press, in which she informed him the old woman made a great cheese every month, to hang up in place of the old moon, which she always took down.

She said the old woman was very queer, and insisted upon doing many things that displeased the cloud family, but her father was very fond of the lonely old crone, and always required them to be kind to her.

Then she said she heard his Aunt Bess calling him, and he must go home. So she called up her prancing breezes, and down, down they sank, through the soft evening air, to the very same window at which she had found him.

Dickie asked her if she would ever come again, but she shook her head, with a bright smile, and said: "It is true, then, as my father says, mortals are never satisfied."

Then she helped him out of her chariot, and when he turned to thank her for his pleasant ride, she was gone.

But, though she has never repeated her visit, Dickie remembers with gratitude the many wonderful things she told him, and whenever he sees a star fall he thinks, with pity, of the overworked old woman who must replace it.

DORA WISELY,

A member of the Preparatory Department.

Health and Comfort.

We voluntarily call attention to the Alpha Garment, manufactured by the Alpha Garment Company, Woburn, Mass. These are woven worsted combination undersuits, made by measure to suit the individual buyers. They are the most perfect garments of the kind of which we have any knowledge. We can most heartily recommend these to our lady readers and advise them to send, at once, for circulars, to the above address.

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FOR SCHOOLS, ETC.

The financial manager of Mt. Carroll Seminary makes a specialty of furnishing musical instruments to schools, churches, teachers and clergymen at the lowest possible prices, for truly first-class instruments.

Having been in the business thirty-seven years and having probably bought and sold more pianos and organs, than any one person in the Northwest, outside of large cities, it is reasonable to claim large experience and the command of superior facilities for purchasing. Only first class instruments are handled. Prompt cash and large deal, secure the best possible rates. The arrangements for selecting and testing instruments are such as to secure to the purchaser a better choice than if made in person.

The purchaser can send an order by mail from any part of the United States and receive the instrument direct from the manufactory, having no large margin of profit to pay a dealer for keeping up a "Palace of Music"—costly stores—and stocks with attendant expenses of clerks, traveling agents, etc. Any person can buy through this agency at the manufacturers lowest wholesale price, at the same time the financial manager has a profit in the trade discount given large dealers. For full particulars call at Mt. Carroll Seminary, if within reasonable distance and test the many different makes of instruments in use; or obtain references by writing Financial Manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Illinois.

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This company is prepared to supply, from its Chicago office, the most complete and accurate lists of business houses, tradesmen, professional men, capitalists, manufacturers, benevolent and charitable institutions, hospitals, schools, incorporated companies, associations, clubs, societies, asylums, colleges, and in connection with its bureau of information, has branch offices and sub-managers in all parts of the Union, to supply miscellaneous information, lists of business opportunities, descriptive sketch of any city, town or village and settlement in the United States or Canada, price and character of land, timber, mineral, bonded indebtedness of any county or town, rate of taxation, city officials, nearest postoffice to any settlement, nearest bank to any settlement, railroad station, stage routes to any point, population, county seats and officers, collection laws of each state, etc.

Most complete file of directories in the world, embracing every state and territory and city and town in this country and Canada, and many European cities, thereby enabling us to trace individuals, whose address may be desired. In short we are prepared to supply information of all kinds, and from all quarters. Address all communications to

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County Superintendents of Public Schools in Illinois.

SIRS — We invite your attention to our TEACHERS' PROVISION, and ask your co-operation in making it of benefit to the class for which it is designed. We offer TUITION FREE to one teacher from each county, and will add to that offer the use of text books free. We also allow those preparing to teach to give notes (one year without interest) for the payment of their expenses, the other half being paid by manual labor or cash while connected with the Seminary. By availing themselves of these opportunities many young ladies of limited means have obtained an education, and have then been able to meet their obligations. Without some such assistance, these young women could not have received what they so much desired and needed. We cannot thus assist every one who applies. We wish to aid those who will make the best use of an education, and hence we desire each applicant for free tuition under this provision, to obtain a testimonial from the superintendent of the county in which she resides. We ask superintendents to recommend only those who will be an honor to the profession of teaching, that we may together, help to raise the standard of education. I would add that we are giving to those in the Normal Department instruction in the methods of teaching most approved at the present day. The success with which so many of our pupils have met, encourages us to make the Normal Department a still more prominent feature of the school than in the past.

Hoping that the Superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain,

Very truly yours,

F. A. W. SHIMER.

FLORIDA, THE PLACE FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Ten Per Cent Per Annum Insured on Your Investment in an Orange Grove, With Reasonable Assurance of 20 to 50 Per Cent in the Near Future.

In and near DeLand (than which there is not a more beautiful and healthful city in Florida) I own several valuable orange groves and peach and pear orchards, part of which I will sell for cash with which to improve other Florida property. One of these groves has given a net return of \$1,560 in the past ten months, which is 12 per cent on the price (\$13,000) then upon it. Another has given a net return of 10 per cent on the (\$12,000) then upon it. From one of my groves there were shipped 362 boxes per acre, contracted on the tree at \$1.50 per box giving a net return of \$543 per acre, and this was called less than half a crop for trees of their age, but

it is 10 per cent on \$5,430 per acre. The season later than this I realized \$1.70 per box net, sold on the tree. The same grove of fourteen year old trees now gives promise of more nearly a full crop for its age the coming year, which may be over 600 boxes to the acre. My other groves are but just beginning to bear, and I give these facts in my own experience as merely suggestive of the possibilities of an old or full bearing grove. During six months, from November to May, the sales of oranges from my groves of five to eight year old trees footed up over six thousand dollars. Unlike apples, orange trees, when once at full bearing have no "off years," but will, with proper care, bear continuously, each year increasing crops, good for 100 years or more. In view of these facts I will insure to purchasers of a part of my groves a net return of 10 per cent the coming year on the price paid. And further, I will insure an average annual net return of 10 per cent on prices paid, for five years, or any number of years while I live and am able to have the care of them, if the purchaser will allow me to direct the care of said groves and give me the surplus, year by year, of all over 10 per cent. Such is my confidence in the future of the orange industry in this part of Florida that I am willing to give bonds securing said insurance, where proper, intelligent care is given to the groves. My groves are so located that shipment of the fruit is easy. Two of them are on the line of the J., T. & K. W. R'y, with packing houses in a few feet of the tracks and switch. The groves within the city limits are, of course, convenient to the depot. The groves I offer to insure upon are, to all human ken, as secure as any investment can well be. Titles are perfect, free and clear from incumbrances. For my responsibility I refer to the Carroll County Bank and First National Bank, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., and Rev. E. Wells, of the same city; H. H. C. Miller, First National Bank building, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., editor of the Baptist Standard, Chicago; Hon. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln, Neb.; Rev. J. P. Phillips, Coldwater, Mich.; Volusia County Bank, DeLand, Florida; and for quality of groves to Buford Richardson, DeLand, Florida. I do not sell with the purpose of removing a dollar of my Florida investments from the state, but to develop other properties I own, putting them in a condition to pay as well, or better, than those I may sell. For further particulars concerning my other groves, one of which is on a beautiful lake just out of the city limits, and two among the most desirable residence properties in the city, call at the southeast corner of Minnesota and Clara avenues, DeLand, Florida, or, after May 1st, address at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill. F. A. W. SHIMER.

Of the quality of fruit the following letter will give some idea:

BOSTON, Mass.

Mrs. F. A. Wood Shimer, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

DEAR MADAM:—Your shipment of Florida oranges came duly to hand, and we are pleased to say that without exception they are the finest in every particular we have ever received, both the character of fruit, thinness of skin, soundness, and the manner in which they are packed. We think your trade mark wrapper a perfect success, and by another season, when the fruit under your name has been freely distributed and properly tested, we are positive we can make large sales, and at prices that will give you perfect satisfaction. Of course this will apply particularly to the grade of your fruit marked "Fancy."

If you pardon our seeming enthusiasm we will beg to say that we think your foreman must be a person who thoroughly understands his business, as we can say with due regard to truth, that after an experience of over twenty years in handling oranges and lemons from the Sicily Islands, we have never seen better packed fruit. We make this statement, not as a bribe to get other shipments, but because we think we are doing the just and proper thing by you and your fruit when we say it, and we should say as much as we have said if we knew this was your last shipment to us.

We shall make you immediate returns. We almost forgot to state that the fruit came in splendid condition, not a box disturbed in any way. We think all rail is the proper way to ship.

Thanking you for your kindness, and awaiting your further favors, we are with respect,

B. F. SOUTHWICK & Co.

Several notes of a similar import to the above have been received from different houses in different cities, showing that our fruit has made a good record. Persons at all conversant with orange growing will appreciate this, as they understand that all groves do not produce choice fruit, and further, that even good fruit is not always so handled as to give the best results. It is quite as important to the grove buyer to know *what class of fruit* a grove produces as to see the condition of the trees, etc. Hence the above letter is given.

MISS GRAPER received from Mrs. Shimer's hand commencement evening the medal she had so fairly won in completing the advanced piano course. It is generally conceded that Miss Graper plays with much delicacy of touch and finish of style.

MISS FANNY BARKER has spent a pleasant year in East Saginaw, Mich., as teacher in the High school of that city. She returns next year as teacher of Latin.

An efficient housekeeper, with a daughter to educate by her labor, may learn of a place by writing Mrs. Shimer, Mt. Carroll, Ill. Give full particulars of capacity, experience and plans.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH held its usual services last Sunday with reference to the Easter observance. The congregations were good and the services deeply interesting to persons having hope in the resurrection of Christ. The church and congregation were placed under obligations to friends at the Seminary, for a most beautiful floral piece at the pulpit. It consisted of an unrolled scroll, displaying a combined cross and anchor of dark pansies upon a white background of choice hot-house flowers, cinerarias, daisies, primulas, rosebuds, etc. The excellent taste of Mr. Brillo, who made it, was here again shown, and the congregation and Sunday School are thus doubly indebted to the kind thoughtfulness and pains of the friends who sent it to join its mute praise with that of the worshipers. For "now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept."—*The Mirror*.

The Marks' Adjustable Folding chair has been for many years in use by our principal, who endorses all of the following and wishes it might be made much stronger, as too much cannot be said in its praise. It is elegant as an article of furniture, and as perfect in every detail as human ingenuity, mechanical skill, money and years of experience can make it. In its present perfected state, it is unequalled in simplicity of construction, elegance of design, combines great strength with light weight, and adjustable to a great variety of positions. We have no one article of domestic furniture which combines in itself so much real utility and comfort. The combination of uses to which it is adapted, it seems to us would render it an indispensable article in every home where convenience, comfort and elegance prevail. It is at all times our favorite easy chair, and there is no one article of furniture in our home but we would sooner part with than, our Marks' Chair, a luxury in health, a necessity in sickness.

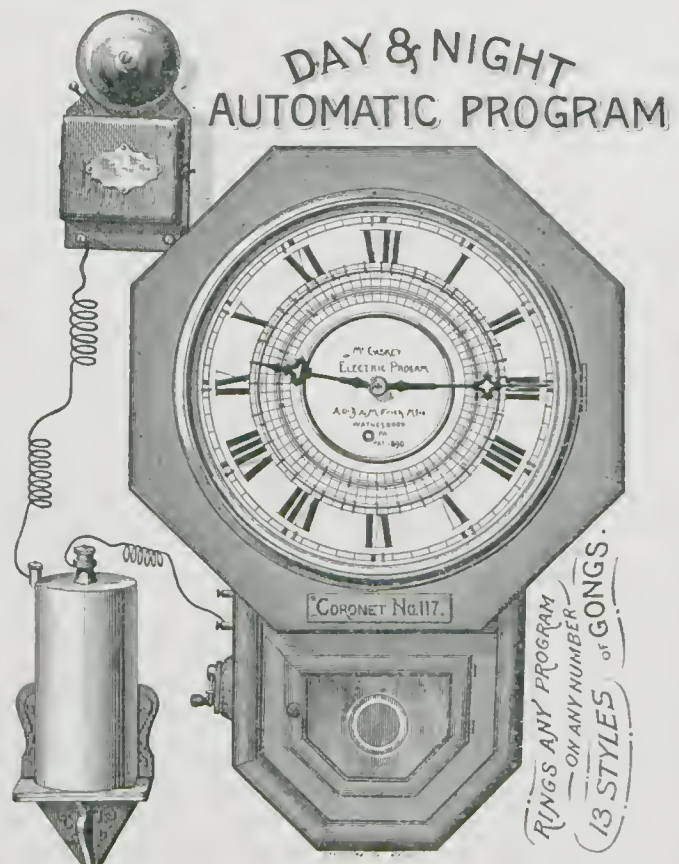
PAYNE'S Business Educator is an encyclopedia of knowledge necessary to the conduct of business. It is obtained of Excelsior Publishing House, 29 Beekman St. New York. Price \$2.00.

MISS ALICE MCINTIRE is teaching music in Trivoli, Ill.

How our manager of the domestic department has dreaded the putting down of the many hundreds of yards of Brussels carpets that must have place on the floors of our seminary home. Many a long breath has been drawn at the prospect of the "long pulls, the strong pulls, and the pulls altogether" that were in prospect. But Eureka! what a relief has come to all con-

cerned. "A new carpet stretcher!" "The stand-up carpet stretcher." The king of carpet stretchers! Eureka again, say we! We haven't space to describe it, but let every one who has a carpet to put down write to L. Hinkle, of Indianapolis Novelty and Plating Works, Indianapolis, Ind., for a descriptive circular of his new "Stand-up Carpet Stretcher." Get an agency of him and sell yourself rich.

TEACHING BY ELECTRICITY.



Our "Trisonia" is the ideal of a Public School Clock. It gives the different departments a different program and can be set to any 5 minute space in the day.

As one-third of the teacher's nervous force is exhausted in calling, dismissing and the changing of classes during the day, teachers who use this clock live longer and happier than the teacher who leaves the school room in the evening feeling that the nervous force is wrung out of her like a limp dishcloth.

It gives new life, new energy to both teacher and pupil. It is military precision with all the beneficial advantages that come from learning to "obey promptly."

The "Electric Fire Alarm" that is a part of this system, is one of the necessities where there are a number of students collected together. The "Teacher's Call" in the Principal's room is one of the modern electric appliances with this clock.

These clocks are winning fresh laurels every day and although the Patent bears the date of 1890 the clocks are in use in over half the States in the Union already and are endorsed by State Superintendents, Normal Principals and Country School Teachers. Nothing like it. Write for further information mentioning the kind of School you are teaching.

Electrically Yours.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL CLOCK CO.,
WAYNESBORO, PA.

Mount Carroll Seminary

MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILL.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT, 1852.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Officers of Government and Instruction.

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER, { Principals.
ADELIA C. JOY, }

MARY F. REDINGTON, A. M., Preceptress, Languages.

HENRY W. HAZZEN, Professor of Literature and History.

MARGARET GORDON, Natural Sciences.

JESSIE M. HALL, Mathematics and Office Assistant.

E. SOPHIA WINTER, Preparatory Department.

M. LOUISA SLEE, Art Department.

MRS. B. F. DEARBORN HAZZEN, Director of Conservatory of Music and Teacher of Voice Culture.

M. L. BOLE, Principal of the Department of Instrumental Music and Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

B. S. HOWE, { Conservatory Assistants.

Other assistants in music employed as needed.

BINA D. MALONEY, Stenography and Typewriting.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D., Resident Physician.

MRS. F. A. WOOD-SHIMER, Financier.

LOCATION.

Mt. Carroll Seminary is situated in Mt. Carroll, in the north-western part of Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi, on the South-west and Chicago Pacific Divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. By means of this road it is brought into direct communication with Chicago, Omaha, Milwaukee and Rock Island, and through them, with all points east, west, north and south.

Mt. Carroll is beautifully located, possessing in the lay of its land, with its undulating surface and numerous trees of abundant foliage, the charm of a New England village. It is entirely free from malaria and justly celebrated for its healthfulness.

AIM.

The plan of work throughout aims at development and training, rather than the acquisition of knowledge.

An active, useful life, in which there is a demand for the highest christian character and well disciplined powers, is what is desired for the students leaving this institution. Those in charge seek to so direct study and surround by influences as to prepare young women for earnest living. The aims and methods of work which have already won the approval and confidence of the public, as has been shown by the liberal patronage given, will be continued but modified as experience seems to make wise, and the larger demands of a progressive age and improved society require. Physical, mental and moral training will be combined, that harmonious development of the entire nature may be secured.

HISTORY.

The school was opened in May 1853, by Miss F. A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory, (now Mrs. Lausing.) The founders of the school remained as principals and proprietors till 1870, when Miss Gregory retired and was succeeded, two years later, by Miss A. C. Joy, as an associate with Mrs. Shimer in the care and management of the institution. Mrs. Shimer has been connected with the school from its beginning, and since 1870, has been sole owner.

For thirteen years, both young ladies and gentlemen were received as students, but the demand for room became so great that it was necessary to limit the attendance and it was decided to receive young ladies only.

GROUNDS.

The grounds, consisting of twenty-five acres, are ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in this latitude. On the seminary grounds and farm, is every variety of fruit and vegetables of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes,

with every hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The cold storage house (18 by 26) of two stories, having eight rooms gives ample space for preserving fruit and supplies for the domestic department.

BUILDINGS.

Three additions have been made to the original building. The last, which nearly doubled the accommodations, is heated and ventilated on the Ruttan system, supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences that greatly contribute to the comfort of the members of the household. Spacious double piazzas are on three sides of the building. Thoughtful care has been bestowed on the construction and furnishing throughout, so as to make a desirable home.

HEALTH.

As has been remarked, the location favors health. As the principals regard it of prime importance most careful daily attention is given to sanitary measures and the physical needs of students. The school has entered upon the thirty-eighth year of its history and during this entire period there have been only two deaths among students, and those at an interval of twenty years. Both were chronic cases under treatment before entering. A resident physician gives attention to all needing care, and that without charge except for protracted illness cases of which have been very few in the entire history of the school.

Students receive the personal, daily care of principals and teachers to preserve, and if necessary, to restore health. Much attention is given to physical culture. Out-door games are encouraged; walks, drill in calisthenics, and other means of physical development are required. The Delsarte system of physical culture has been introduced and received with favor. The influence of teachers is used to secure that mode of dress that will make continued good health possible. Regular habits are required and they contribute in no small degree to the

health and to the intellectual progress of students.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in Taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

APPARATUS,

the original cost of which was over fifteen hundred dollars, consisting of a full-size manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., illustrates fully the subjects of anatomy and physiology.

A valuable new air pump and electrical machine have been lately added to the apparatus for the classes in physics.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought, which a public school room cannot furnish.

FACULTY MEETINGS

are held each week and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

EXAMINATIONS,

both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request being made to the director of studies.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it, may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Students on entering the freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere, unless testimonials of scholarship are received from teachers who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

with the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, sat-

isfactorily, any of the prescribed courses.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES,

if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English course, washing fuel, lights and use of room. The same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. If the attendance is for less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discounts will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student attending less than a year.

MANUAL LABOR

is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women, hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To avoid this, and as a convenience to pupils there will be kept in the Seminary, all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. They are cash articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it.

Text books used in regular English Course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

General Exercises.

COMPOSITION.

Teachers endeavor to make composition one of the most pleasant exercises, as it is one of the most important, of the course. Pupils are trained upon suitable forms of social and business intercourse, to readiness of expression by frequent impromptu exercises, and are required to furnish essays throughout the entire course, upon themes demanding careful thought and study.

READING, SPELLING, PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

It is not easy to correct bad habits acquired by years, but special effort is made to have pupils good plain readers, writers, and spellers. Without reference to grade in other branches, they are required to give attention to these if found deficient. Free hand drawing in class is taught without charge to all who desire it.

LECTURES.

Professor Hazzen, in charge of the department of Literature and History, gives familiar lectures on subjects connected with his particular line of work, conducts special classes in Shakespeare, leads clubs studying Browning and other authors, and in various ways seeks to kindle enthusiasm, and cultivate a correct taste, and a genuine love for the best in literature.

Miss Slee gives useful, pleasant talks to her pupils and others on various subjects connected with art.

Familiar talks are given on health, manners, morals and other topics of special importance for young women.

Piano and Vocal Recitals are frequently given by the different music classes at which helpful criticisms are made by principals of departments.

Representatives of composition, reading, and music classes furnish a short program for each Wednesday morning after chapel.

Other opportunities for general culture are offered in the Literary Society and the Reading Rooms. All are urged to connect themselves with the former and make free use of the latter.

Regulations.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the Principals may learn.

It is desired that pupils enter at the opening and continue through the entire school year. As will be seen in the list of expenses, a deduction is made to those who remain to the close of the third term.

Damage done to Seminary property by any student will be charged to her. Occupants of rooms will be held responsible for all injuries done to rooms during their occupancy.

Money for personal expenses should be deposited in the Seminary safe, for which deposit a certificate will be given and the owner allowed to draw as she needs.

Borrowing and lending money or any article of clothing or jewelry among students is forbidden. Merchants and shop-keepers are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardian in writing.

Daily exercise is required.

A waterproof, an umbrella, and overshoes should be provided for each student.

Every article of clothing, to be laundered must be distinctly marked.

Telegrams should be addressed to the Principals instead of to the students. They will be read by Principals whether or not so addressed before being delivered to pupils. The reasons for this will be apparent to all.

Persons calling on pupils will please send their names to the Principal. No stranger will be received as a visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the person is known and approved by the parents or guardian. If a

a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principals a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady upon whom he wishes to call.

Students are not allowed to receive day pupils or other friends, in their private rooms without the permission of the Principals.

Each pupil is expected to attend church and Bible class on Sunday at such place as the parent or guardian may designate, unless the weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well. Calls are not to be received or made on that day. The Principals do not approve of travel on Sunday.

Application for admission implies a willingness to comply with the regulations of school and keep faithfully its laws.

Experience has taught that more is lost to the institution, than is gained by the few, when one or two insubordinate pupils, or those out of harmony with the general requirements of the family, are retained with the hope of bringing them into ways of right thinking and acting by judicious discipline and ennobling influences, hence such will not be retained after it is found they are not in accord with the spirit of the school.

To Parents.

We ask for your hearty cooperation with us. It will be a pleasure to meet you for consultation or to correspond with you, that you and we together may seek the greatest good for your daughter.

Every proper means will be used to secure a cordial home feeling for them, which not only adds to happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Allow us to say that we believe that simplicity should characterize the dress of school girls; expensive clothing and much jewelry are out

of place in Mt. Carroll Seminary where much work is required and little show desired.

You are requested to furnish a list of names of those with whom you are willing your daughter should correspond.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables. We urge parents to assist in maintaining the health of the institution and explain ourselves by quoting from the catalogue of a sister institution. "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money for the purchase of these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and that through the appetite. It always teaches selfish unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness and a mistaken kindness."

Every student is needed on the first and last day of the term. It is of the greatest importance that each one should be punctual in attendance upon all duties. Will you aid us in helping to form the habit of punctuality by requiring your daughter to be present on the first day of the term?

Should pupils in the correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

Courses of Study.

Seminary Course.

PREPARATORY.

Common Branches, Elements of Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Latin, Grammar and Reader, one year; Algebra, one-year; English composition.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra, finished—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis; Rhetoric.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Geometry—Three terms; Physiology, Zoology, Botany, English Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Virgil; Trigonometry — One term; Physics, Chemistry—Three terms; History of Art—One term; Civil Government — One term; English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Literature—Three terms; Geology, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Composition.

College Preparatory Course.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Grammar and Reader; Algebra—Three terms; U. S. History—Two terms; Arithmetic, advanced—One term; English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra—One term; History — Three terms; English Analysis and Rhetoric—Two terms.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Greek, French, or German, Geometry, English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Latin—Virgil—Two terms; Cic-

ero's Essays—One term; Greek, French, or German, Political Economy, Physics, Physiology, English Composition.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instructions in branches not included in the above.

TEACHER'S COURSE.

Studies of Seminary Preparatory Course. Natural Science—Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology.

Mathematics — Algebra — Four terms; Geometry—One year; Trigonometry.

Literature—One year.

History—One year.

Civil Government, Political Economy, Intellectual Philosophy, English Composition and Rhetoric; Elements of Drawing, and Pedagogy.

N. B.—Latin course required after year '88-'89.

LITERARY COURSE.

Designed for students making a specialty of music or art.

Common Branches, French or German—Two years; Literature—Two years; History—Two years; Composition and Rhetoric, Physiology, History of Art.

Students pursuing any one of the above courses of study may choose equivalents for such subject as the Principals may approve.

Students who cannot complete a course of study may select from the above if their choice is approved by the Principals.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Based on an estimate for boarding at \$2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent off to yearly patrons, boarding net \$2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, the total estimate is as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces

per week), tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for:

Fall term of 15-37 year, (longest term of year) from \$92 to \$106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter term 12-37 year, from \$73 to \$84.

Spring term 10-37 year, from \$61 to \$70.

Total gross expenses per year, \$226 to \$260.

From this for yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net \$205.40 to \$234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of music alone; some for music and painting, and some for art alone. To such, a deduction of \$30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in music and use of instrument are to be added, as per schedule of conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the regular English course, but may have all the privileges of Class Elocution, Class Drawing, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Instruction in the Art Department, per hour | \$ 25 |
| Modern Languages, each, per year | 20 00 |
| Greek, per year | 30 00 |
| Latin free to students boarding in the Seminary and taking the regular course. | |
| For course in Stenography and Typewriting: | |
| Class of less than five pupils. | \$30 00 |
| Class of five or more | 25 00 |
| Diploma, | 3 00 |

For teacher's provision or system of pecuniary aid, see third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days after entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent of the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in the English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is understood that this is made in case patrons comply with the terms of payment as named above. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait

an indefinite time for the settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who settle promptly and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delinquency that the bill is not presented. Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and anyone really desirous of being prompt can pre-sent a sum approximating the regular term payments. When this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making bills at the close of the year without discounts.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost seems greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those apparently less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent reduces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

NO DEDUCTION

will be made for absence from the school, excepting in cases of protracted illness, when the loss will be shared by the patron and institution.

A FURNISHED ROOM

has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead, (with spring-bed bottom, mattress and pillows), stove, (if the room is not heated by furnace), chairs, study stand, pitcher or water carrier, broom, dust pan, kerosene lamp and oil can.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table fork and teaspoons; and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed quilt and one blanket.

References.

BY PERMISSION.

Hon. H. M. Calkins . . . Wyoming, Iowa.
J. M. Elder, Att'y at Law, Concord, Iowa.
C. L. Hostetter, Attorney at Law . . .
Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Rev. D. E. Halteman, D. D. . . .
Delavan, Wis.
Rev. C. D. Merit Fairbury, Ill.
H. S. Metcalf, M. D. . . . Mt. Carroll, Ill.
H. H. C. Miller, Attorney at Law . . .
First Nat'l Bank Bldg, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Idell Miles Boston, Mass
Miss L. W. Rundell Alden, N. Y.
Mrs. A. J. Sawyer Lincoln, Neb.
Mr. Sanford Topping Ottawa, Kan.
Hon. S. Y. Thornton Canton, Ill.
G. F. VanVechten, Banker
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Phillips Belvidere, Ill.
Rev. E. Wells Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winters
DuQuoin, Ill.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE ABOVE.

"Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivalled in point of practical work."

"I congratulate myself on finding so good an institution in which to educate my daughters."

"I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate."

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

"It offers advantages to students with limited means that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use, and heart to appreciate their advantages."

"We gladly add our testimony in favor of Mt. Carroll Seminary as a school for girls, where a good efficient education in the various branches taught in such a school may be obtained, and at the same time health, morals, and manners receive due attention."

"I have known its history for many years and can speak of the ability of its teachers, the excellence of its courses of study, the wholesomeness of its home discipline."

"I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the East, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll school is fully equal in any point of instruction, and superior to the majority of the schools in practical application."

"It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline, and

safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated."

"I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement."

"I recognize the government as sound, judicious and safe, the location healthful and beautiful, the educational advantage of the first order of merit, and I am happy with hundreds of others of its patrons to testify to the *kind care and attention* given our daughters while there."

"Having been some six or eight years familiar with the workings of Mt. Carroll Seminary, I take great pleasure in saying that I know of no institution more worthy of the confidence and support of those who have daughters to educate. I regard the Seminary as exceptionally thorough in all its departments and the discipline and government as eminently just and kind."

"One peculiarity of Mt. Carroll Seminary is, I think, that while most schools aim to excel in one direction, Mt. Carroll aims at equal thoroughness in all."

"I know of no school in the country that affords better facilities for obtaining a thorough education, and in music, none so good. With these advantages, and what is still better, the high moral culture which has ever been a prominent characteristic, this school should be patronized to its full extent as it justly deserves."

"They are not taught certain rules and formulæ, that certain circumstances would produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental, practical principles of life, which under any circumstances, will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success."

"I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they desire to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of Music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education."

"After a residence in Mt. Car-

roll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we speak advisedly and understandingly, when we say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt. Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the West."

"I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the principal tenderly and carefully watching over all."

"Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies, be secured? Where are they under wholesome restraint, surrounded by home influences, and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contemplated sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz: If I had more girls I should commit them to your care."

We also refer to:—

Miss G. F. Leonard . . . Wash. St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
Mr. H. F. Hofer, McGregor News . . . McGregor, Iowa
Mrs. M. B. Squier . . . Trempealeau, Wis.
Mrs. A. B. Duer . . . Pawnee City, Neb.
W. R. Hostetter . . . Mt. Carroll, Ill.
O. P. Miles, First National Bank . . . Mt. Carroll, Ill.
James T. Metcalf . . . Washington, D. C.
Major G. P. McClelland . . . Davenport, Iowa
Mrs. S. B. Powell . . . Balston Spa., N. Y.
Mr. J. Piper . . . Canton, Ill.
Mr. J. W. Page, Jersey County Democrat . . . Jerseyville, Ill.
Rev. C. W. Pool . . . Olathe, Kan.
Rev. J. W. Place . . . DeLand, Fla.
Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., The Standard . . . Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Seymour, Illinois Central Railroad Co. . . . Cairo, Ill.

RECOGNIZING the growing demand for typewriters and stenographers, the Remington, the best machine made, has been purchased, and a department for instruction has been added to others of the Seminary. The institution now prepares young women for office work. This furnishes a very suitable employment and one to which they are often better adapted than to teaching, to which so many turn.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well-defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work, and acquaint her with the different schools of musical composition, as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and cultivation of taste, and appreciation of the pupil's will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough-bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" method, mentioned above, is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with the piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of Grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here many years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The result is the most thorough and complete musical discipline, helping to build up a Conservatory of Music second to none in the West.

It is designed in the Piano Method to impart correct principles

of technique. The sensibility and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving direction to muscular action, so that which is often purely "machine" work, is brought under mental control. Thus are soon developed a musical perception and discrimination in regard to tone and touch, qualities greatly needed as a means to fine interpretation.

Careful attention is given to the use of pedals (especially the damper), in accordance with Wm. Sherwood's ideas on the subject, as expressed in a supplement to the *Etude* for September, 1884.

The following Piano Course can but serve as a clue to the work, for there must be made necessarily many variations, in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. In all cases, as soon as practicable, a varied selection of pieces from the works of the best composers is given, and with many pupils, it is often thought best to make these pieces take the place of "studies." That is, they are so analyzed with reference to the qualities demanded in a tasteful, conscientious, musical rendering of them, that the pupil may come to have a realizing sense of any technique involved, as a means and not the end, of interpretation.

History of Music is a requisite for graduation, and the Piano Recitals are illustrative of the development of Piano music.

The Graduating Course of Music.

GRADE I.—Five finger exercises *without notes*.

Kœhler, Op. 218.

L. H. Sherwood, *Ecol de Facile*.

GRADE II.—Wieck, Method in technique.

Bertini, Op. 29.

Heller, Op. 47.

Sherwood, Metronome Orchestration.

GRADE III.—Weick, (continued).

Kullak, Op. 49, bk. I.

Matthews, Studies in Phrasing.

Bach, Two Part Inventions.

Eschmann, Op. 22.

GRADE IV.—Cramer, 50 Select Studies.

Tausig; Daily Studies, bk I.

Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I, (continued).

GRADE V.—Tausig, Daily Studies, bk II.

Kullak, Op. 47, bk II.

Moschelles, Op. 70,

The Advanced Course on Piano.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. III.

Kullak, Op. 43, bk. III.

Chopin, Some of the *Etudes*.

Bach, Fugues, (selected.)

Also an extended study of more difficult compositions of various styles than those required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

ELEMENTARY. — From one to one and a half years. This includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chart and Church music, Analysis of Chords, Thorough Bass, etc., and the application of the chief principles to the simple exercises in the chord connection, cadences and modulations.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Sherwood, in his music school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED. — Additional time, ordinarily a year; Weitzmann's Manual of Theory is taken as a basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory.

This comprises Extended Harmonies. Analysis of the elements of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course, pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Reinecke, Tschaikowsky, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Gounod, Schuman, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of graduates in both vocal and instrumental departments.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is not an easy task to specify a particular course in voice culture, as there is such a variety of voices requiring different treatment. However, every teacher must have in mind a principle of development, or method by which to work from, that can be adapted to all voices with equal success. To accomplish good work, much depends upon the judgment and experience of the teacher, as well as the kind of method used, and the capability of the pupil.

"Voice is breath converted into sound; the more breath and strength one has, so much the more power of voice;" hence the necessity of first acquiring a knowledge of correct breathing, with good understanding of the laws of health, then proceed to voice production.

Place the tones throughout the entire range of the voice, free from any muscular contraction. Let it be understood that the throat is but a passage way for the breath.

Insist upon a thorough practice

of exercise for distinct enunciation and vocal articulation preparatory to song-singing. A clear understanding, as far as possible, of the content of the words and music should be gained before an attempt at producing is made. From Cone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Nava, Panofka and other standard authors, selections are made, best adapted to the advancement of each pupil, and a choice variety of German, Italian, English and American songs are interspersed. During the last year of the vocal course, particular attention is given to the study of the standard operas and oratorios. All vocal students pursuing the course are expected to attend the classes in sight reading, and to assist in chorus work.

To encourage conscientious study with a view to making thoughtful and intelligent vocalists is the aim of the department.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE — (a) Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ;" (b) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.

SECOND GRADE — (a) First Book of Rink's Organ School; (b) Whiting's First Six Months at the organ.

THIRD GRADE — (a) Dudley Buck's Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing; (b) Bach's Easier Preludes and Fugues.

FOURTH GRADE — Rink's Organ school, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR — Carcari's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving the diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this institution are superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodcons, guitars, etc., there are over twenty-five in use in the building. Among them is an Ivers and Pond parlor grand and a Chickering upright piano, and a large double bank organ, full pedal bass, giving every re-

quisite for acquiring the touch and the use of the pipe organ.

The Technicon, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice of which is given in another column, will be continued in use this coming year by the conservatory pupils. Also the techniphone.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the principals, several associate teachers, who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the principals, and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization (voice building), each:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Private daily lessons per year, of assistant | \$48 00 |
| Private lessons (same as daily) two per week, per year | 22 00 |
| Class lessons, class of two; daily lessons, per year | 30 00 |
| Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year | 25 00 |
| Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or instrumental department, per year | 97 00 |
| Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year | 40 00 |
| Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two every other day, from either of the Principals, per year | 50 00 |
| Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, two lessons per week, from either of the Principals, per year | 40 00 |
| Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year | 40 00 |
| Use of piano or organ, one hour per day, per year | 10 00 |
| Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year | 13 00 |

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible. Instruction, which, in the larger cities, costs \$4 to \$5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART, Is given a prominence not usual in

Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students devote their time almost exclusively to this department. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in music.

THE ART COURSE

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, Oil Painting and History of Art and is arranged as follows :

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors. Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher Studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The study of Perspective will be a more prominent feature of the Art Course than formerly, and more time will be devoted to sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature rather than to "paint pictures."

Portrait painting will receive special attention this coming year.

Instruction in *repousse* work and wood carving given when desired.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to art studies, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps, to a rightful understanding of the theory and history of art.

Calendar for 1889-90.

The Academic year is divided into three terms :

Fall term (38th year) opens on Wednesday, September 10th, 1890.

Fall term closes December 23th, 1890.

Winter term opens January 7th, 1891.

Winter term closes April 1st, 1891.

Spring term opens April 2d, 1891.

Spring term closes June 10th, 1891.

N. B. There is no vacation between the winter and spring terms.

ADMISSION TO VASSAR COLLEGE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

We wish to call the attention of students contemplating a college course, to the fact that pupils prepared in the Mt. Carroll Seminary will be received in Vassar College on probation without examination. Such students must present a certificate from the Seminary showing they are endorsed by the Principal and considered properly fitted to enter the Freshman class of that college. None will receive such certificates unless their scholarship and conduct fully merit recommendation.

A VALUABLE PAPER.

We are in receipt of the last number of *Word and Works*, the monthly journal of Rev. Ira R. Hicks, the celebrated storm prophet. It contains Rev. Hicks' monthly weather forecasts and articles on his astronomical system of weather prediction and in addition has much interesting and valuable household, religious and literary reading matter. It is worth much more than the subscription price, fifty cents per annum. Send five cents for sample copy to Word and Works Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

SINCE sending our personals to press we have received a copy of *The Republican* (Ottawa, Kansas) which reports the Ottawa Assembly. Much space is given to Miss Topping, the soloist of the assembly. They pleasantly mention her as a graduate of Mt. Carroll Seminary. We quote from the *Topeka Daily Capitol* when we say "Miss Florence Topping, with her sweet soprano voice, has succeeded in captivating the assembly. Her solos are conceded by everyone to be one of the very best features of the assembly. Every selection given by her during the past week has received the most generous response. Miss Topping possesses a wonderfully clear and sweet voice. The best critics who have heard Miss Topping predict that she is destined to achieve great honors as a soprano soloist."

WE HEAR the statement often made that schools receive their patronage from within a radius of fifty miles. This is not the case with Mt. Carroll Seminary, as the average attendance during the last three years, gives sixty per cent *outside* of fifty miles. In these years there have been a number of representatives from remote points such as Arizona, Washington, Idaho, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada.

MISS KATE INGALLS, of Phoenix, Arizona, a member of the class of '88, has been teaching during the past two years in Springfield, Ill., and has been re-appointed for next year with an increase of salary. She sends pleasant words of grateful remembrance to Alma Mater.

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Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict
196 La Salle St., Chicago.

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It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer \$1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable agents and salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

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ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue. CHICAGO.

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1890.

F. A. W. Shimer and Adelia C. Joy,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNAE SOCIETY.

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Vice President — Miss Harriet Halde-
man.

Secretary — Miss J. M. Hall.

Treasurer — Mrs. J. M. Rinewalt.

REUNION SOCIETY.

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Miss Martha Powell.Secretary — Mrs. Nellie Shirk Rin-
ewalt.Executive Committee — Miss A. C. Joy
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Illinois.Executive Committee — Miss Adelia C.
Joy, Mrs. L. E. Freeman, Miss J. Clay-
well, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

Out on the piazza, we lean our head against the brick wall for substantial, intellectual backing, and see, up through the waiving leaves of maple, the banks of white slowly drifting through a haze of blue.

The pines, spruces and cedar, look hot as the sun's rays pour steadily upon them. Tony, the seminary cat, in his quaker garb, marches wearily along, with a dejected air. A bright butterfly dreamily swings on a floating twig, while a stray chicken lazily picks among the green below; the birds alone are alive and gay.

We can imagine editors, hands in pocket, pen over the ear, eyeing

a large sheet with Tariff, Free Trade, Foreign Immigration, Prohibition, Unbroken Packages, Woman's Sphere, Republican Frauds, Dishonest Democrats—any one of these—who think they are thinking, but we do not believe it.

Ideas! it is useless to pretend to any. Washingtonian veracity is the safest; honesty surely the best policy when there can be no reader so witless as not to discern our poverty.

We sympathize with the boy, shut in his room to write to his mother's sister, who at the close of that period, having gone no farther than "My dear aunt," received a vigorous shaking from his maternal ancestor.

We return to our sanctum, and hear from the adjoining room "Give me Florida," as the window goes up with a bang. The curtain then is pushed to its highest notch with a snap, the door propped open with emphasis, and the office chair gives a squeak of sympathy as the speaker seats herself with the desperate air of one who had done the last thing possible for a losing cause.

Such heat! One well might wish to sit in "one's bones." Old Sol is sending his rays into our window steadily and persistently, and we say, give us some lofty peak on Greenland's shore, muslins and slippers, lemonade and ices.

Miss Winter spends the summer in Niles, N. Y., Miss Hall is to be with friends in Illinois, and others of the faculty are in their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen, who are finishing and furnishing their new house in Lynn, Mass. are preparing for themselves a pleasant summer resort. We had the pleasure of examining the wall paper and carpets, bought through Mrs. Shimer, at reduced prices here in the west, and shipped direct to Lynn from the manufactories. Mrs. Hazzen's mother shares the new house during their stay at the East. Prof. and Mrs. Hazzen will return in September to continue in charge of the departments of literature and music, as formerly. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen were very happily surprised recently by a contribution to their house furnishing, by a quantity of choice glass and silver, sent by their generous friend, Mrs. Shimer.

The Young Woman's Christian Association has been one of the most active agencies for good the Seminary has had. The society was organized by Miss Griggs, who at all times since has been most earnest and faithful in promoting its interests. The larger part of the most influential of the school have been members of the society. The Sabbath meetings and the social gatherings, under the supervision of the young women, have been pleasant and helpful. The society has sent delegates each year to the state meetings, received visits from the state officers, and in other ways linked itself with the general society. The young ladies were pleased to have with them Miss Powell, who conducted two of their missionary meetings and, by her earnestness born of knowledge and experience, deepened their interest in the African, whether at home or on foreign soil.

Special interest has been shown in physical exercise during the past year. The mildness of the weather made it possible for the members of the household to be out of doors much more than formerly. Three tennis courts, croquet, bean bags and boards gave ample opportunity for sport and exercise, and when these were in use, and a game of ball was added, the grounds presented a most picturesque appearance. During the winter, the students, under the leadership of Miss Slee, entered with zest into the practice of calisthenics, and the special class studied with enthusiasm the Delsarte system, which combines so much grace with physical development.

We copy from *The Mirror* the following: Miss Virginia Dox has gone to the Indian Territory to carry out her long cherished plan of working for the Red Man. *The Star* (Wilson, N. Y.), in a late number, gives an interesting account of a visit from Miss Dox to En tris te Wa ti-an-ka, or Saucy Man Down the Creek, the head chief of the Osage Indians. He translated her Tusearora name, U-hoox stali-nat into the language of his people, and she will be called among them Hum pah-slea-la. In good English these names read Bright Light, and such, we trust, she will be to these sufferers of many wrongs. The address of Miss Dox is Pawhuska, Ind. Ter.'

FLORIDA'S NEW INDUSTRIES.

With every misfortune happening to Florida, something new and valuable is developed, until one acquainted with her "ups and downs" cannot but see that her misfortunes are "blessings in disguise."

A freeze in mid-winter taught us that while the orange tree was much more hardy than had been supposed, there was a marked limit to the area of country in which it could be grown with profit. A freeze in springtime taught us that all lands in the orange growing area were not suited to growing oranges for profit. In each case, with each experience, all thoughtful residents of Florida cast about to see what could take the place of orange growing, which was becoming too generally the leading industry of the state. The numerous new industries that have been and are being developed is a marvel to all who know anything about Florida, with its conservative population. To enumerate them would require too much space for our columns. In casting about for something of promise to take the place of young orange trees grown on too low ground, that I lost in the late spring freeze, my attention was called to the marked success that was attending the work of a certain grape company. I visited the vineyard, informed myself as to methods used, ordered at once one thousand two year old grape roots to start a vineyard. My vines were planted the last of April, and in about one month's time had made a growth of four to six feet of vine to the root. Now, in a little over two months, I am informed the vines are from ten to twenty feet long, and growing beautifully. This is, however, no *certain* evidence of a success, but it is *promising*. My hopes are based on the successes attained by the grape company alluded to. The product of two and three year old vineyards last season was at the rate of four tons of fruit per acre, which *netted* them an *average* of thirty cents per pound, which is equivalent to \$2,400 per acre. This seems to us northerners incredible. We have these facts, as we believe them to be, in black and white direct from the managers. When we know that the grapes they grow ripen and are placed on the market in June and July, when there are no grapes to be had from any other source, in this country or abroad, we can understand why they com-

mand such a price. I am in receipt of letters from Florida informing me that this year's crop, grown by the same company, is at this time being marketed at a net price of forty cents per pound. Of course we will be met by the cry of probable over production, and that the price will soon go down, as in the north. Admitting it possible that Florida will become one vast vineyard, and the price of grapes go down to five cents per pound, what then? If as it is shown may be done, Florida climate and fertilizers will produce four tons of grapes to the acre in less than three years from planting, and we thus may net four hundred dollars per acre, is it not almost as good as we can do on a prairie farm, on which we may in an extraordinary season get thirty bushels of wheat per acre? We may sell it for one dollar per bushel. Out of this comes an array of expenses far exceeding the expenses per acre attending the growing of grapes, and by the time we strike the balance, we may possibly have fifteen dollars per acre net proceeds from the wheat crop. Thus we may go through the list of small grains and corn, potatoes, etc., with nothing better to show. Then the capital that must be used to run a prairie farm! The teams, the machinery, etc., as compared with the investment in a vineyard, that one man (or woman) can care for, shows up vastly in favor of grape growing in Florida. As before intimated, this is only one of the numerous industries being developed in our beautiful state. The facts, however, are that we need never fear an over production of grapes at the season of year named. There is only a small area of Florida land suited to growing grapes for profit. Where orange growing is a success, grape growing is a failure, and where neither will pay there are many other industries that give promise of paying equally well as the orange and grape in their favorite localities.

In conclusion, it is our belief that there is no state in the union that compares with Florida in the number and variety of resources as now being developed, or that has the promise of so magnificent a future.

Millions of money are expended there by men who rarely make a mistake in their investments. At Deland, my winter home, we have our John B. Stetson, who owns his hundred or more acres of valuable orange groves, and who is investing many thousands of dollars in the university that bears his name,

of which we are all very proud. Then the oil king, Flagler, of New York, is investing his hundreds of thousands in palatial hotels, as the Ponce De Leon, at St. Augustine; and again, John D. Rockefeller, who has in the past two years given nearly a million of dollars to the Baptist educational cause in this country, of which nearly \$600,000 goes to the endowment of a Baptist college in Chicago, showing conclusively that he does not make mistakes, has recently paid two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for an orange grove in Florida.

Thus we might fill pages with similar examples, but we forbear lest some may fancy we have a contract to boom Florida.

VISITORS AT THE SEMINARY.

The following list of visitors at the seminary, anniversary week, has been handed the editors of THE OREAD:

Mr. Robert Forest, Spokane Falls, Washington.

Mrs. L. E. Abernethy and daughter, Osage, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Richardson and daughter, Rockford, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Estabrooke, and Misses E. and R. and Mr. M. Eastabrooke, Milledgeville, Ill.

Mrs. G. Bussy, Lanark, Ill.

Mrs. Thos. Payne, Carroll, Ia.

Miss M. Regan, Rockford, Ill.

Miss C. Lewis, Reynolds, Ill.

Miss Minnie Palmer, Lyndon, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bussy, Lanark, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Deuel, Lanark, Ill.

Mrs. Theo. Payne, Carroll, Ia.

Miss Bell Fagan, Lanark, Ill.

Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs; Centerville, Dak.

Mrs. James Winters and Mrs. M. K. Teague, Duquoin, Ill.

Mrs. Wm. Sexton, Edgar, Neb.

Mrs. G. S. Snapp, Avon, Ill.

Mrs. T. L. Parkenson, Centralia, Ill.

Miss B. Ferguson, Sterling, Ill.

Mrs. M. L. Crouse, Freeport, Ill.

Rev. A. G. Dunsford, Marengo, Ill.

Mrs. Flora Backus, Independence, Ia.

MRS. SHIMER and Miss Joy had the pleasure of meeting, recently, at Wilderberg, the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hostetter, Lieut. and Mrs. Greenleaf, of Augusta, Georgia. The lieutenant has entirely recovered his health, and Mrs. Greenleaf has improved on the good health of the past, so she looks almost as young as when a student years ago.

FOR nearly forty years Mt. Carroll Seminary has maintained itself in Northern Illinois as an educational institution of the highest order for girls, and always under the leadership of the same successful teacher. Thousands of young women have here received the training which to-day is making them good wives and wise mothers, or who are achieving successes in their chosen profession.

Its methods of instruction are such as form character, develop intellect, perfect the physical nature and make practical women of its students. Its location is one of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness, and its advantages for musical culture are second to those of no other western institution. We believe that it numbers fewer unsuccessful women among its graduates than any school of equal age and size in the land.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Boston, Mass.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkable advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the *best extant*, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon correct methods in music must the future of the art depend.

WM. H. SHERWOOD,
Pianist and Teacher.

CALUMET PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 28, 1890. }

MY DEAR MRS. SHIMER:—In the conduct of the Mount Carroll Seminary you have my very best wishes. I am sure you will meet every requisite in the responsible position you occupy, and that young ladies entrusted to your care will have the proper training morally, physically and mentally.

Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

MISS H. F. ESTABROOKS has been elected critic and method teacher of the State Normal at Madison, S. D.

Mrs. Hazzen's Vocal Recital.

In accordance with an earnest request, Mrs. Hazzen gave in May, a recital under the auspices of the Oread Society. A reporter gives us the following:

The many friends and admirers of Mrs. Hazzen enjoyed a rare treat in the vocal recital given by her, May 26. She has been heard in public so seldom late years, that an eager, expectant audience filled the Seminary chapel on the appointed evening.

A burst of applause greeted her appearance, and the enthusiasm increased as the evening wore on.

"With Verdue Clad" from the oratorio of the "Creation," was the first number on the program. The delicious charm of a new born earth in its primitive purity and beauty, was most tellingly portrayed in the freshness and pure music of Mrs. Hazzen's upper notes. One cannot hear them without a thrill of pleasure and a quickening of the pulse.

The very difficult selection, "Ah! forse-e-lui," by Verdi, gave the singer an opportunity to show the remarkable flexibility of her voice and the perfection of her execution.

So enthusiastic was the audience that it would not be satisfied by a bow and a smile, and she was obliged to respond to the encore.

As Adelina Patti's audiences demand, "Home, Sweet Home," or "Last Rose of Summer," so no program of Mrs. Hazzen's seems complete without a Scotch ballad, which she sings with a sweetness and pathos all her own.

Add to Burns' tenderly pathetic little poem, the beautiful melody and the exquisite music of Mrs. Hazzen's voice, and we have a combination which must move even a heart of stone. What wonder, then, there were few dry eyes in her audience as the song ended. "Coming thro' the Rye" captivated every one and so persistent was the encore that again she could not refuse, but kindly gave the ballad a second time in her inimitable manner.

Mrs. Hazzen is an inborn artist, trained by study and association with the foremost teachers of the day, and she interprets the music of the masters with a finish and intelligence superior to many singers on the concert stage. Considering this and her very unusual voice, there is a feeling of regret that her efforts have been mainly confined to the limited sphere of a boarding

school. Yet what work is nobler than that of a teacher?

Hundreds of girls, some of whom now occupy prominent positions in musical circles have been inspired with lofty ideals both in music and life, by her enthusiasm for the best in her art, and her refined womanly character.

She has been connected with the Music Department of Mt. Carroll Seminary for twenty-one years, for many of these years Director, and the high grade of the work done there, and the advanced methods in use, are the results of her skillful management and intelligent progressive direction.

LETTER READ AT REUNION, JUNE 4, 1890.

Pawhuska, Osage Agency, Ind.
Ter.

Dear Reunion Friends: I am asked to give you a chapter from my life among the Indians. You have already had so many chapters from my life among different peoples that this new experience of mine will not surprise you in the least, and if, by another Reunion, you receive my yearly greeting from Zanzibar, or the North Pole, I imagine you would not be surprised.

I am now located at Pawhuska (pronounced Paw-hoos-ka), the principal trading post of the richest people in the world. I was sent here by Commissioner Morgan to be principal teacher in the government boarding school at the agency. There are three other teachers beside myself. Our buildings, which are very handsome, accommodate only about one hundred and twenty-five pupils. My work is almost wholly with the large boys, and a delightful work it is. One could hardly believe it possible that these great, rough boys, so full of fun, could be so thoughtful and considerate and could make their teacher's life so happy. The Osage Indians are a wonderful people in their way. Their average height is six feet and they are as solid as they are tall. Many of them are remarkably handsome.

So discreet are they in the management of their own affairs, they are permitted a head man or governor, who, with his council men, looks after the interests of the Osage Nation. Did they not like me as a teacher they would soon have me removed. Fortunately they like me very much. Soon after I came here the governor sent for me to go to his wigwam, and through an interpreter he conferred

upon me the beautiful Osage name, Humpa Skalah—which means Day-light, or Bright Light.

There are only about fifteen hundred of them all told, yet they have in the United States treasury nearly eight million dollars. Besides this sum of money, each one of them is worth over a thousand acres of land. In many respects their wealth is a detriment to work, for being naturally averse to work, all necessity for it being removed, they do not care to exert themselves in the least. They are not even anxious to have their children educated, but are compelled to send them to school, being threatened with the loss of the child's annuity if it is not sent. The heartless, avaricious traders take advantage of these facts, and extort from them their money in the most shameful manner.

The Osage Reservation is very large and beautiful. The surface is very irregular, and some of the hills are almost high enough to be called mountains. The prevailing timber growth is oak, and every hill and valley is sparsely covered with these beautiful trees. Besides the oak, we have some valuable cedar thickets, and along the numerous streams grow the graceful elm, the conspicuous sycamore and other trees.

This region is the home of the tarantula, centipede and rattlesnake.

The most of the Osages live in wigwams. If they have a house built they will be very apt to keep their horses in it, and retain the old tepee for themselves. To describe the dress of an Osage might be possible, but to describe the dress of the Osages would be almost an impossibility, for the reason that no two of them dress alike. It is true they all wear the blanket, but their clothing is as diversified as the face of their beautiful reservation. Some of their leggins are handsomely braided and beaded; others are decorated with tiny bells, which jingle continuously as they walk about. In various ways are these leggins trimmed. Some of their moccasins are marvels of beauty, from the elaborate bead work on them. Both men and women usually wear a shirt of some kind, and it is the decorations of this garment which render them beautiful in their own eyes. These may be trimmed with bands of small, round mirrors, with bells, with enormous silver broaches, with shells, buckles, ribbons, fine bead work, and a variety of other things.

Both men and women wear long, slender, or delicate ear-rings around the entire lobe of the ear. The women part their hair in the middle and let it hang loose around their shoulders. The part is painted a bright vermillion.

The men shave their entire head except a triangular crest on top of the head. In the very center of this crest, or triangular bare spot, is the scalp lock, the pride of the Osage Nation. This lock is oiled and braided, and usually decorated with a single eagle feather. The entire head is painted, and the crest is made stiffly erect, with the free use of some red powder. The face of a man is often painted in several different colors. His forehead may be yellow, his eyes red, his cheeks blue and his nose green. Strange, indeed, is the appearance of an Osage dude. They are all fond of wide silver bracelets, which they wear above and below the elbow. Some of my boys wear very pretty shell ones.

As I sit by my window writing, I look out over one of their burial grounds. It is on the brow of a hill, which overlooks our own little village cemetery, whose marble headstones show through the intervening oak trees. Every Osage grave is a monument of itself. The dead are painted and wrapped in blankets, and buried in a sitting posture above ground. Stones are piled up all around them until nothing can be seen of the dead body. Food, pipes, tobacco, water, and clothing are buried with them. As soon as a person dies he is buried. A few days ago an Indian dropped dead during payment, and in less than two hours he was buried.

There are very many other interesting things I might tell you, but I know there will be many letters to read. One thing more I must say. Doubtless some of you will wonder if it pays to spend one's time and strength in such a work as mine. I answer most emphatically "yes." I wish you could see these splendid boys and girls of mine. I am very fond of them. With half the opportunities that white boys and girls have, they would make grand records for themselves.

Wishing you, one and all, a very happy reunion, and trusting I may be with you another year, I am

Sincerely your friend,

VIRGINIA DOX.

MISS MARGARET GORDON has been employed as teacher of Natural Sciences in Mt. Carroll Semi-

nary. Miss Gordon, from Connecticut, is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College and comes highly recommended by the president of that institution.

We introduce to students and patrons Miss M. F. Reddington, whose name appears as a member of the faculty for the coming school year. Miss Redington has had experience as a preceptress and teacher in Pittsburgh, Pa., and East Greenwich, R. I., by which institutions, and also by Hon. John Eaton, formerly Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C., she has been cordially recommended.

Miss Griggs promised a prize to the member of her botany class who would prepare the best herb-arium, and the judges, Mrs. Wells, Miss Hostetter and Miss Slee, pronounced Miss Kate MacGrath the winner.

We call attention to Practical Bookkeeping by Thos. A. Rice, 322 Chestnut St., St. Louis. The author's object seems to be economy of time. He discards unnecessary technicalities and introduces short cuts, no matter how much they vary from the old and beaten track. An examination of the work is recommended to business men.

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FAMILY NEWS.

From an interesting article in the *Chicago Tribune* on "Women Lawyers of Nebraska," we quote the following:

Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer, wife of the Hon. A. J. Sawyer, is one of the talented women of Nebraska. She is a native of New York, and her maiden name was Branch. She was educated at Mount Carroll Seminary, Illinois, and paid nearly the whole expense of a four years course of study by services in the manual labor department and as assistant teacher. She graduated in 1871 with high honors, and was the valedictorian of her class. She has diplomas from the collegiate and musical departments, and from the latter a gold medal for special excellence. After her graduation she taught for three years. When she was married in 1875 she came with her husband to reside at Lincoln. After she was located in this city commenced the study of law under the direction of her husband and continued at intervals until her admission to the bar of the District Court in 1887. She was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1888. While she is not actively engaged in the practice of law she assists her husband in the preparation of his cases, and is regarded by the members of the bar as a well-read lawyer with a well-balanced judicial mind. At the annual banquet of the Lancaster Bar Association, held in February last, she responded ably and eloquently to one of the toasts.

Miss Lillian Whiting, formerly a pupil at the Seminary, has recently resigned her position as literary editor of the *Boston Traveller*, which she has held for six years, to become editor in chief of the *Boston Budget*.

Winchester, Mass., celebrated on the Fourth the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first white settlement within its limits. On this occasion, Samuel W. McCall, Esq., known as one of the students of long ago, delivered the oration. It was quite fitting that

Mr. McCall, lawyer, editor and legislator of prominence in Boston should be chosen for this occasion.

Miss Martha Powell has been much out of health for some time and unable to continue her duties as financial secretary in the University of Raleigh, N. C. She has been at the Seminary of late under Dr. Shimer's care and is sufficiently improved to make another engagement with the institution she has so faithfully and efficiently served in previous years. It has been a pleasure to those who knew Miss Powell in the past and those who made her acquaintance this year to have her a member of the seminary household. Her clear cut logic and pointed humor will be missed from the table at which she parried Prof. Hazzen's sharp hits.

E. Hartley Pratt, A. M., M. D., L. L. D., student here long ago, is now in Europe visiting the leading sanitariums and invalid hotels of London, Paris, Vienna and other large cities with the view to incorporating their best features in the management of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Chicago, of which institution he is the head.

Miss Florence Topping substituted for Mrs. Hazzen, at the Seminary during the fall and went at the opening of the new year to New York City to continue the study of vocal music with Errani; this spring she made an engagement with the First M. E. church, of Troy, N. Y., as soprano singer. She also teaches vocal music in Troy and continues her lessons in New York. She has leave of absence during the summer to sing at the Chautauqua assemblies in Crete, Neb. and Ottawa, Kansas. Miss Topping's ability and charming qualities win many friends now as in the days she was a Seminary student.

Cards have been received at the editor's sanctum announcing the marriage of seminary daughters as follows:

Miss Carrie M. Howard, to Mr. Walter B. Woodward. Home, Two Harbors, Minn.

Miss Emma J. Benton to Mr. William E. Mills. Home, Kewanee, Ill.

Miss Elva T. Calkins to Mr. W. E. Briggs. Home, Centerville, South Dakota.

Miss Cora James Shaw to Mr. Robert B. Muir. Home, Austin, Ill.

Miss Mabel J. Newcomer to Mr. J. Albert Reichenback. Home, Rising City, Neb.

Miss Della M. Angle to Mr. W. G. Woodworth. Home, The Dalles, Oregon.

Miss Cora E. Armstrong and Prof. E. W. Hunt. Home, Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Anna L. Pease and Mr. G. C. Hanford, Makanda, Ill.

Miss Lettie Dunlap and C. H. Musgrave. Home, Missoula, Mont.

Miss Helen Faeker is as energetically devoted to the duties of a pedagogue as ever. She remains in charge of the Delphos (Kansas) public schools and embraces every opportunity to learn what others in similar work are doing. She attended the National Teachers' Association in Nashville last year, and at St. Paul this year. Christmas time found her with Kansas teachers at Topeka, and, in the spring vacation, she was one of the teachers of the association of Northwest Kansas. At this time she responded to the address of welcome, and at a late meeting of the G. A. R.'s of her vicinity gave an address of welcome.

Miss Harriet F. Eastabrooks is vice president of the class graduating from the training school of Oswego, N. Y.

Miss Joy was happily surprised by meeting Miss Francis Hawes when in Chicago in May. Miss Hawes is now an artist in Chicago, and is pleasantly located in the Auditorium. Her reception room is an artist's ideal, having three long windows simply draped with art silk, its walls painted a delicate blue, a carpet to match and furniture of birds' eye maple. Miss Hawes says: "I live in my studio and for my work which I love."

Mrs. M. G. Nias and daughter are still at Wellesley, and have during the year cordially greeted at Stone Hall, Miss Topping and Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen.

Miss Maud Elder has turned temporarily, if not permanently, from the life of a teacher to that of a business woman, and is now engaged in the bank at Concord, Ia.

Miss Joy had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Emma Goodhue Evans and the circle of home friends gathered about her when all were in attendance upon the May Anniversaries. The burdens of mature life seem to rest lightly on Mrs. Evans, if we are to judge from the care-free face that one sees in greeting her.

Mrs. M. L. Crouse, of Freeport, one of the good, bright and capable women claimed as a seminary daughter, made her Mt. Carroll friends happy by a visit of some days, anniversary week.

Miss Joanna Claywell gave a talk on the "Model Y" at the county meeting of the W. C. T. U. She also served as secretary of the meeting, the secretary of the society being absent.

Mrs. Burchard returned to the seminary sad and worn, in the fall, after her long and weary watching by the side of her much beloved daughter, but with resolute will she took up the duties of the matron. Her strength, however, was not equal to her will, and in the spring she was obliged to leave for a protracted rest. For some time she has been with friends in Washington, D. C., but has not made the rapid improvement that was hoped.

Mrs. S. C. Brownlee spent the winter in DeLand, Fla., going and returning with Mrs. Shimer. She derived much benefit from her stay in the land of oranges and flowers. While away, her daughter, Vilona, made excellent progress as a student, giving promise of ability and womanliness in mature years.

Misses Preston and E. Myers, both teachers of music, have had pleasant times meeting on southern

soil, and both report favorably of their connection with schools of Tennessee.

Miss Harriet Halteman, class of 1889, has been engaged in teaching mathematics in the college of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Her sister and husband, Mrs. and Prof. Walsh, have continued their connection of the former year with the same institution.

Miss Jessie Hall came west from New York six years ago, to seek her fortune, which in this case meant an education. She has so faithfully and efficiently performed all duties of under graduate, post graduate student and, subsequently, teacher and office assistant, that Mrs. Shimer pleasantly recognized her services by the gift of a watch and chain at the close of this year's work.

Miss Kate Geiger is energetically engaged in teaching in the Minden (Neb.) public schools, and is using her spare time in private study. She is making her home with her sister, Mrs. Coe, who has a large music class.

Miss Margaret Powell has received high commendation through the press for her efficient service as teacher in the public school of Ottawa, Kansas.

Miss Gale, of the class of '89 has a pleasant situation as teacher in Carthage, and a pleasant home with an old school friend who resides in that city.

Mr. Hermon Briggs, of Elkhorn, Wis., a student at the seminary in the days of anld lang syne, gave his Mt. Carroll friends a brief visit this year. He was returning from Pawnee City, Neb., where he has been visiting his three sisters, all former seminary students. Mr. Briggs is a successful importer and breeder of Percheron horses. He selects those he imports from France. By his selection he has won the reputation of being an unusually fine judge of horses. He carried off several prizes at the recent exhibit in Chicago.

Miss Etta Wood Gove, of Garner, Iowa, writes that her husband

has been chosen county superintendent of public instruction in the county in which they reside.

Miss Cora Cameron, a pupil at the seminary in 1885, received as a Christmas present from her uncle, a beautiful house and lot in Medford, one of the suburbs of Boston, and is now living there with her mother. We congratulate her on her good fortune in having so generous a relative.

The *Woman's Journal* of March 29 notices one of the former students of Mt. Carroll Seminary in the paragraph we quote below:

Miss Andrea Hofer, a girl of twenty, is editor of the *McGregor (Iowa) News*. She carries on the paper herself, doing all the editorial and nearly half of the mechanical work. She has worked in the office since she was ten years old, and has graduated out of every department. Her helpers, a boy and girl, both younger than herself, set the correspondence and clippings. The editorials, notes, reviews, etc., Miss Hofer sets in type, as she thinks them out, her time being too precious to write them. She keeps up with the times, and tries to put her ideals into everything, even into the farming department. There is a sad lack of high-mindedness in the average country paper, but this young lady, by example as well as precept, may inspire the brotherhood with a healthy enthusiasm.

Miss Grannis, in San Francisco, writes of her continued interest in the seminary and the friends she made when here. She is much enjoying her year of rest in the Golden City.

Miss S. E. Wiley has been one of the teachers in the public schools of Salida, Col., during the past year.

Miss Nellie Brown has been re-elected to the position of teacher of the fourth room of the public school of Mt. Carroll.

Miss Emma Wilson has been in charge of the second primary of the McLeansboro public schools during the year just closed.

Miss Pella Parkinson won five premiums in the art department at the fair at Centralia last fall, and Miss Edith Wherrett, from the Carroll county fair, carried off premiums amounting to twenty-one dollars.

Miss Julia Heil, who has been teaching in the vicinity of Decatur for some time, returned this spring to resume her studies with the juniors.

Miss Belle Ferguson, of Sterling, spent a short time in Aikin, S. C., this winter, with a sister who was there for her health. Miss Ferguson was among the cordially welcomed visitors at commencement time.

Mrs. Alice Ives Breed was prominent among those who generously used ability and wealth in helping to bring relief to the sufferers from the great fire in Lynn. Mr. Breed is among the manufacturers who sustained loss by the fire.

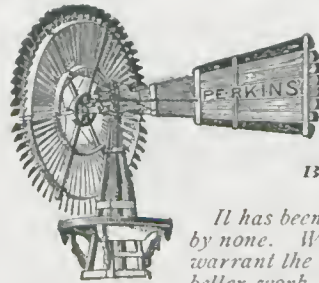
Mrs. BROWNING was never known to make an insignificant remark. She was also a most conscientious listener, giving one her mind and heart as well as her wonderful eyes. Those eyes always

seemed to out-travel her speech with their eager, far-reaching expression, yet she conversed slowly, though with matchless earnestness. Persons were never to be discussed unless praised. Gossip and frivolities were out of place in her presence, but books, humanity, great deeds, and chief of all, politics, which mean the grand questions of the hour, were ever foremost. With her everything was brought to the touch-stone of a pure and holy religion.—*The Standard.*

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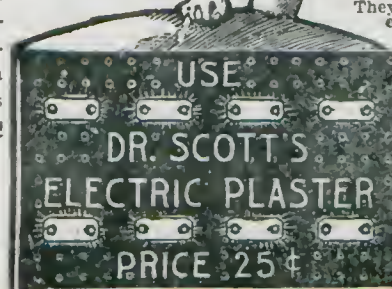
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F. A. W. SHIMER,
Mt. Carroll, Ill.

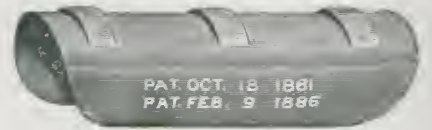
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Given to one student from each township in Carroll county, and to one from each county in the Northwest. Valuable assistance is given to its graduates who desire positions, scores of whom are occupying places among the best in High Schools, Seminaries, Academies and Colleges West, East, North and South. Many are filling with credit places of business trust. Among the helps for such preparation, typewriting and stenography are taught. No worthy, talented young woman with good health, though with small means, need despair of securing a Normal, Academic, College, Musical, or Art education.

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Offers advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared, would be ornaments to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the principal has for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good, practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows:

To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility if sustained on personal acquaintance, the principal will open an account giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, etc., the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note signed by the student, if of age (or otherwise by parents or guardian), and a reliable indorser. Notes to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools of the state, and especially in Carroll County, the principal will give tuition free in the entire Teachers' Course to one student from each county in the Northwest, and to one student from each township in Carroll county, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the county in which they reside, who will give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good, or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. Candidates are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age; 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons; 3d, to board in the institution under the special supervision of the principal; 4th, to prove, on acquaintance, that they deserve the favors offered.

The Normal or Teacher's Course

Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this institution is known, hence it is an exceptional thing for one of our graduates who desires a place to be long without one, the demand upon us for teachers frequently exceeding the supply.

Omnibuses and Carriages

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References.

Being a very few of the hundreds of responsible names we might mention:
O. P. Miles, Esq., Jesse M. Shirk, Esq., Sarah Hostetter, Ross Hostetter, all of Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Hon. George M. Thummel, Grand Island, Neb.
A. J. Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.
Rev. George Campbell, Colfax, W. T.
Mrs. Rilla (Preston) Elder, Boulder Valley, Montana.
Mrs. Lucy Dearborn, Deerfield, New Hampshire.
Rev. Joseph Philips, Coldwater, Mich.
Rev. Washburn, President Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.
Dr. John H. Byrue, 221 West Randolph street, Chicago.
Hon. William S. Shirk, Sedalia, Mo.
Dr. J. H. Long, 294 East Broadway, New York City.
Miss M. A. Currier, Somerville, Mass. (near Boston).
Mrs. S. B. Powell, Ballston, Spa, N. Y.
Miss Laura Holland, Carbondale, Ill.
We might fill the OREAD with names, but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintances of our financial manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

Expenses.

Our patrons, in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in our bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding school, neglect to consider one or two important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do try to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many things that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils, in case of sickness, are treated by the resident physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family have been ill for any length of time are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in escaping contagious diseases. In the thirty-seven years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread throughout our institution. The experience of five years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in our seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using the sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?



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* Cedar Rapids & Chicago Pass. 4:35 p. m.

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* Chicago & Omaha Pass. 2:45 a. m.
* Chicago & Omaha Pass. 9:47 p. m.
* Chicago & Cedar Rapids Pass. 4:50 p. m.

Milwaukee & Rock Island Line.

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* Rock Island & Freeport Pass. 6:57 p. m.

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